



# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

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# Daily Report

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**Scope of DPRK Nuclear Reactor Project Viewed**

*SK2709014995 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0137 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] New York, Sept. 26 [date as received] (YONHAP) — The scope of the North Korean nuclear reactor project being managed by the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) will be strictly limited to the construction of two light-water reactors, a site survey and site preparations, a senior KEDO official said Tuesday.

"KEDO will provide additional expenses only for the site survey and preparations for the North Korean nuclear reactor project, although the North is demanding that KEDO provide 10 additional facilities," Choe Yong-chin, deputy executive director of the international consortium, said Tuesday.

KEDO's position on this matter will be reaffirmed at its board of directors meeting slated for Oct. 9 in New York, Choe added.

"South Korea, Japan and the United States decided to hold the board meeting to discuss strategies for the second round of KEDO-North Korea talks on the conclusion of the agreement for the provision of two light-water reactors to North Korea which is expected to be held around Oct. 16," Choe explained.

According to Korean KEDO deputy executive director, North Korea has been taking an aggressive attitude to produce an agreement on the provision of light-water reactors to North Korea before the first anniversary of last October's Geneva framework agreement which falls on Oct. 21.

"Accordingly, the second round of talks between KEDO and North Korea slated for Oct. 16 will serve as an important occasion for the conclusion of the agreement on the provision of nuclear plants to North Korea," he said.

KEDO and North Korea will hold expert-level negotiations beginning a week from Saturday before proceeding to the high-level officials meeting on Oct. 16, he said.

Regarding the scope of the nuclear plant supply to North Korea, Foreign Minister Kong No-myong, now in New York to attend the 50th General Assembly of

the United Nations, also said that "The scope of the provision of light-water reactors (to the North) should follow international practices.

"KEDO will have to stick to its existing principles regarding the scope of the reactors supply and the terms of repayment, although they may be adjusted if circumstances change," Kong noted.

Meeting with KEDO Executive Director Stephen Bosworth and other KEDO officials at a luncheon, Kong also agreed with KEDO representatives that they must maintain close cooperation in order for South Korea to play a key role in the North Korean nuclear reactor project.

Just before the meeting with KEDO officials, Kong held a series of talks with the foreign ministers of Mexico, Bolivia and Honduras to discuss the establishment of an economic cooperation council consisting of South Korea and the South American countries.

**Indian Finance Minister Views ASEAN Trade**

*BK2209054595 Delhi All India Radio Network  
in English 0245 GMT 22 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The finance minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, has said that the government's priority today is to create a strong hospitable environment for two-way trade and investment. He said more interaction is necessary to boost bilateral trade with the members of ASEAN. Dr. Singh is in Singapore to attend the 1995 Europe-East Asia economic meet which began yesterday.

Talking to the industrialists from the ASEAN and India, he said the reforms in India generated 7 million jobs last year and the figure will go up this year.

Referring to the Enron issue, the minister felt a way can be found to resolve the problem. Dr. Singh said from now on, all power projects will be through competitive bidding route.

The finance minister allayed the fears about the stability of the rupee. He stressed that the effective nominal rate of the Indian currency has still not changed. He also noted that India's balance of payments in dollar term has not been affected.



**Second Mekong Joint Committee Conference Held****Panel Accepts 1996 Work Program**

*BK2709044395 Bangkok BANGKOK POST  
in English 27 Sep 95 p 9*

[Unattributed report]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Mekong River Committee yesterday endorsed its work programme for 1996 and will be raising U.S. \$210 million (5,250 million baht) to fund it.

Senior officials from the four lower Mekong countries — Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam — concluded two days of talks in Bangkok yesterday.

There are a total of 93 projects in the work programme, 72 of which are basin-wide, while 11 are in Cambodia, five in Vietnam, four in Laos, and one in Thailand.

Funds amounting to \$48.95 million (1,223.75 million baht) have been obtained for 29 projects, while 14 others have received partial funding from various sources.

Projects in the pipeline include basin development in Houai Phaling in Laos, environmental development of the Kok River in Thailand's Nan Province, development of piers along the Mekong River, and forecasting of salinity intrusion in Vietnam's Mekong delta.

The number of projects for 1996 is 14 higher than that for 1994/95. This has required \$55 million (1,375 million baht) more in funding.

Yasunobu Matoba, chief executive officer of the Mekong Secretariat, told a press briefing yesterday that a meeting with donors has been scheduled for early November in Bangkok.

The Mekong Council, the policy making body of the Mekong River Commission, will hold its first meeting in January in Phnom Penh.

Key donors include the European countries, Australia and Japan.

Dr Prathet Sutabut, director-general of the Department of Energy Development and Promotion said the Joint Committee will hold a special session in Ho Chi Minh City before the donors' meeting.

He said it is expected that all six Mekong countries, including upstream Burma and China, will be able to meet one day before or after the special session to explore the possible areas for cooperation in the Mekong River basin.

The Chinese Embassy in Bangkok on Monday informed the Mekong Secretariat that its government has decided

to nominate Minister Counsellor Shi Jicheng and an official from Beijing to participate in the exploratory meeting.

**Conference Session Concludes**

*BK2809081895 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network  
in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] After a two-day session, the second conference of the Mekong Joint Committee comprising Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam concluded [in Bangkok] on 26 September. The conference adopted the 1996 working program with 93 projects; 72 are regional projects and the rest are at the national level. Cambodia has 11 of these projects; Vietnam, five; Laos, four; and Thailand, one.

Delegates to the conference also discussed plans to develop the Mekong River basin, the site of the committee's headquarters, and the establishment of committees on water utilization and on the reorganization of the Mekong River Council. The Council will convene its first session in Phnom Penh in January 1996.

**Singapore Minister Urges ASEAN To 'Adapt'**

*BK2809125595 Singapore Radio Corporation of  
Singapore in English 1000 GMT 28 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] ASEAN must adapt to a new reality in order to shape a new regional order for a post Cold War Southeast Asia. Foreign Minister Professor Jayakumar explained that the post-Cold War world is interdependent and interconnected, not just economically but also strategically. He added that ASEAN will be further strengthened if its initiatives are recognized and supported by members of the ASEAN Regional Forum, ARF, and other countries.

Prof. Jayakumar made the point at the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in New York yesterday. His topic was the Importance of Nonregional Countries to Accede to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia. Prof. Jayakumar said many nonregional countries in the ARF are extremely interested in the treaty and ASEAN should encourage them to accede to it. The 1976 treaty prescribes principles and mechanism for the peaceful settlement of disputes in Southeast Asia. Singapore supports the use of the Manila Protocol as a mechanism that allow non-ASEAN states to accede to the treaty. Other ASEAN members were also discussing complementary means of more flexible association. ASEAN ministers hope to conclude the work on this treaty and a possible treaty on Southeast Asia nuclear weapons-free zone before the fifth ASEAN summit in Thailand at the end of this year.



## Japan

### Air-Cargo Talks With U.S. End Without Accord

OW2809113095 Tokyo KYODO in English  
1120 GMT 28 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Sept. 28 KYODO — Japan and the United States ended three days of aviation talks on cargo flights Thursday [28 September] in Tokyo without ironing out their differences on the issue, Japanese Government officials said.

Japanese negotiators maintained that the existing cargo flight arrangement between the two countries severely disadvantages Japan and should be corrected, the officials of the Transport Ministry said.

Although U.S. negotiators said they understood Japan's complaint, they called for substantial and prompt liberalization of air-cargo services, they said.

But the Japanese side balked at the U.S. demand, saying it cannot comply with the proposed liberalization as long as what it sees as an unfair bilateral aviation pact, signed in 1952, remains unchanged, according to the officials.

The just-ended aviation talks follow an accord reached in July when Japan gave seven new "beyond" routes to Federal Express Corp. of the United States. In return, the U.S. granted Japan Airlines and Nippon Cargo Airlines the right to operate freight services from Osaka to Chicago and New York.

Under the treaty, three U.S. carriers — Federal Express, United Airlines and Northwest Airlines — not only have the right to fly to Japan but wide rights to carry passengers and cargoes to points beyond Japan.

During the three days of talks in Tokyo, the U.S. side also demanded that Japan permit other U.S. cargo carriers to enter the market, while Japanese negotiators demanded that the U.S. grant the same opportunities to Japanese carriers.

With regard to Japan's refusal to permit U.S. carriers to open routes to Asian points beyond Japan, U.S. negotiators reiterated their position that Japan should recognize the demand as a vested U.S. right.

Emerging from the meeting, Japanese negotiators said there was a wide difference in views between the two sides. As the issues of beyond rights and new entry into the market are related to liberalization and equal opportunities of aviation services, the two countries will continue negotiations, they added.

They also said Japanese and U.S. negotiators will hold the next round of talks in Washington in November.

The bilateral aviation talks are due to end next March.

### Fuji-Kodak Photo Film Issue Said 'Lukewarm'

OW2709135995 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN  
in Japanese 27 Sep 95 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed article]

[FBIS Translated Text] The photo film issue, which is regarded as the next area for Japan-U.S. trade friction after the auto issue, is smoldering below the surface.

Officials of the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative [USTR] are scheduled to visit Japan next month to exchange views with the Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI]. For the time being, this issue is not likely to erupt into economic friction since both governments are not yet decided on a concrete plan to deal with the problem. This is, of course, true for the MITI, which tries to keep a distance and maintains that the problem "is inappropriate for government level negotiations." The USTR also has its own reasons for not being eager to take up the issue.

Based on a complaint filed by Eastman Kodak, on 4 July, the USTR started investigations into the Japanese photo film market under Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act (regarding retaliations against unfair trade practices by a trading partner). According to Kodak's complaint, Fuji Film has been maintaining a high market share by organizing the distribution sector into a keiretsu and by using a rebate system violating the Antimonopoly Law. It claimed that MITI and the Fair Trade Commission, which have ignored such unlawful action, are heavily responsible.

In response, MITI stressed that "the film market belongs totally to the realm of the private sector; we will not agree to bilateral negotiations under Section 301" (according to MITI Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto). Although Deputy Vice Minister Yoshihiro Sakamoto is presently in the United States, a top MITI official said on 26 September that "he will merely exchange views with U.S. officials."

However, the issue of competition policy, which Kodak raised, is a topic MITI is eager to discuss. Furthermore, for the purpose of leaving some room for taking a common stand with the United States, MITI cannot also ignore this problem entirely.

On the part of the United States, which is on the offensive side, the government is taking a more prudent attitude, compared to Kodak's vehemence. The National Economic Council (NEC) has held several subcabinet meetings and agreed on not taking an overly tough approach on the film issue.

In light of the recent amiable mood stemming from coordinated efforts to correct yen appreciation-dollar



depreciation, the Department of State and other elements of the "macro" faction in the U.S. Government have a relatively strong position at this point. Although USTR's Mickey Kantor stated during a television program that the United States would not hesitate to file a case with the World Trade Organization (WTO), this is seen as a "statement for domestic consumption."

In response to Fuji Film's publication of a refutation to Kodak, Kodak is in the process of preparing materials for a counterargument. The exchange of diatribes between the two is gathering heat. However, the film issue may well take a turn different from the other cases of economic friction with the lukewarm reaction of the two governments.

#### **NEC Chairman Discusses Trade Ties With U.S.**

952A0674A Tokyo GENDAI in Japanese Aug 95  
pp 40-49

[Article by Tadahiro Sekimoto, NEC chairman: "NEC Chairman Says United States is Wrong."]

[FBIS Translated Text]

#### **Don't Make Principle-Bending Compromises**

I don't hold a grudge against the United States. Fifty years ago when we were indeed starving and poor all over in Japan, the United States helped us in many ways. The United States at that time was a father to Japan. Now that Japan has become an adult nation, I consider the United States as an elder brother and Japan as a younger brother. Security issues and cooperative economic relations are based on this brotherly relationship. Therefore, when the United States is in trouble, I believe it a matter of course for us to pitch in with helping hands. But, to save this brotherly relationship from deteriorating and to solve economic frictions between Japan and the United States, we should not make principle-bending compromises.

In this sense, I applaud that the case of auto talks between Japan and the United States has been referred to the World Trade Organization [WTO]. The United States was about to invoke Super 301 and impose a 100 percent tariff as a sanction, saying that Japan was unfair. It was primarily to avoid such unilateral sanctions that the WTO was formed recently as a result of the long-lasting Uruguay Round. All of the twenty-plus Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development [OECD] member countries, except the United States, are saying that Super 301 is wrong.

The United States is asking the Japanese government to provide guidance to the industry to increase the use of foreign-made automobile parts by a certain percentage each year. This is nothing but managed trade; it goes

against the spirits of WTO and GATT that support free trade. Such a request cannot be accepted. It should be referred to WTO for solemn discussions.

Of course, since the case was presented to WTO, it is no longer a matter of negotiation; it is now a law suit. As litigation is a "specialty" of the United States, they will probably gather every piece of evidence and material to prove that Japan is unfair. To win the case, Japan, with all-out efforts of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI] and the industry itself, will also have to present evidence that "the automobile market in Japan is not closed."

#### **They Said, "U.S. Car Manufacturers Have No Intention of Selling Their Cars in Japan"**

Let me refute the logic of the U.S. side, which claims that Japan is a closed market.

In the past twenty years, Japan has exported 40 million cars to the United States. On the other hand, it has imported only 400,000 cars from the United States. "Forty million versus 400,000" — this is one piece of evidence for them to say that Japan is unfair. But, this disparity in numbers has not been caused by the Japanese market being closed. It is because the U.S. side had no intention of selling in Japan.

In 1988, we had a conference using satellite communications; the Japanese side was represented by Mr. Takuji Matsuzawa, Mr. Toshikuni Yahiro, Mr. Akio Morita, and myself, and the U.S. side by Commerce Secretary Baldridge, Senator Hyatt, and Representative Gibbons. During the conference, I posed a question to Representative Gibbons. As only about 2,500 U.S.-made cars entered the Japanese market per year around that time, I asked him why U.S.-made cars were not selling in Japan, and what kinds of reasons he could think of for this situation.

In response, he readily replied: "The reason is that U.S. automobile makers have no intention of selling their cars in Japan. In fact, they do not have cars designed for the Japanese market, such as cars with steering wheels on the right-hand side."

He was right — only recently were U.S.-made cars with steering wheels on the right-hand side introduced into the Japanese market. As we entered the 1990s, however, they suddenly started asking, "You should buy more and more cars from us." But, they still did not have many cars with steering wheels on the right-hand side for the Japanese market.

This is not a very well-known fact, but even today there are only two models with right-hand steering wheels among cars that are actually made in the United States.



Ambassador Mondale says that several dozen models are available with right-hand steering wheels, but that is magic numbers. His figure includes Japanese-made Mazda with Ford's brand name, as well as, imports of cars made by Honda in the United States, and so on.

In fact, we are now trying to find the VCR [video cassette recording] of Gibbons' statement. Representative Gibbons is quite a hard-liner on Japan, and speaks clearly on what he has to say. Therefore, his explicit statement about "[U.S. automobile makers having] no intention of selling" can be a strong piece of evidence to prove that the "40 million versus 400,000" situation was not caused by Japan's unfair practices.

Also, it is odd that the dealer networks for cars are being brought up as a non-tariff barrier. A Keiretsu network for sale of automobiles is not a unique custom in Japan at all. Toyota learned it originally from the distribution systems of GM, Ford, and Chrysler in the United States. For example, GM basically separates its dealer network for Cadillac from that for Pontiac. In recent years in the United States, some dealers began to carry cars made by several different manufacturers. Now in Japan, there is a trend toward combination sales: Toyota's dealers are carrying GM cars, and Honda's dealers are selling Chrysler cars. Is it still possible to allege that the dealer networks of Japanese makers are closed in nature?

Cars, as long as they are competitively superior products, should sell successfully in Japan as well. But, the American side has forgotten this essential fact: You must create your own sales channels to sell your products. I myself travelled around the United States twenty years ago to establish our dealer network to sell NEC products in the United States. The reason why Japanese companies have become successful in the U.S. market is that they made honest efforts to create their dealer networks.

In November 1991, I was invited to a dinner by Ambassador Amacost and Mrs. Hills, who was on her way home after attending a meeting of the Asia Pacific Economic Conference (APEC) in Seoul. During the dinner, I said to them pointedly: "To sell products, it is necessary to make them suitable to a particular market and to have a sales channel. It is also necessary to have a network of maintenance services, because some products are bound to be defective. Unless you satisfy all these three essential elements, you cannot have a successful business."

To this statement of mine, neither of them objected strongly.

### **Bullied Terribly on the Issue of Semiconductors**

If the U.S. side reflects upon itself, and as a result, if a compromise solution can be found by the United States and Japan, it should be accepted. But, I want principle-bending compromises like in the past to be avoided this time. If the spirit of the newly organized WTO gets twisted from the start, those discussions held for many years over the Uruguay Round will prove to be meaningless. As WTO is supposed to function as an orderly system for safeguarding free trade, if it fails in its mission from the beginning, it will further complicate the existing problems.

In making a compromise, we must make sure that it is just and reasonable. The negotiation over the semiconductor issue some years ago did not stand up to reason, and we were forced to make big sacrifices.

To begin with, it is absurd for a buyer [Japan] to send a mission to the United States to ask around, "Do you have any good products to sell?" Also, we even did ground work within our business circle, and said to those who came from the United States to sell their products in Japan: "We will gather everybody so that you can explain about your products. You do not have to speak Japanese; do it in English, if you like." Despite our efforts, they still checked the market share of U.S.-made products every quarter. In one particular year, we were threatened six times, being told that SIA (the Semiconductor Industry Association in the United States) would bring a law suit, or that Super 301 would be invoked.

Around 1986 when the semiconductor agreement was concluded, the quality of U.S.-made semiconductors and integrated circuits was bad and the defect rate was high. According to the so-called "Young Report," a Hewlett-Packard's survey of the quality of each semiconductor maker's products around that time, all the top-ranking companies were Japanese, and the quality of U.S.-made products was rated way below. Still, the United States demanded Japan to buy U.S.-made semiconductors.

If a finished product doesn't function because a defective semiconductor was purchased, this semiconductor must be removed from the printed circuit board. This takes time. As such removal cannot be cleanly done, the quality of the finished product will suffer. If such printed circuit boards are widely used, the reliability of all of the finished products will be tarnished. If we can detect those products with low performance before shipment, we will be saved. But, if our customers buy those products, which subsequently malfunction, NEC's products will all be considered as bad, and our company's credibility will go down the drain. We cannot do business like that.



By 1986, Japanese-made products had already reached the defect level of only several per one million units. So, I became extremely distressed when it was demanded to buy U.S.-made products with very low quality.

#### **Truth about the Kodak Issue**

One of the reasons for worsening relations between Japan and the United States is some lawyers in the United States. Of course, I am not saying that all lawyers are bad, but one example I want to mention is a group of lawyers representing Eastman Kodak, which filed a law suit against Fuji Photo Film under Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Law.

These lawyers issued a 300-page report in an attempt to substantiate their allegation that the photographic film market in Japan is closed. The content of the report, however, is totally absurd. For example, they say that the Japanese maker violated the Anti-Monopoly Law, and that it pressured four of the largest chain stores not to carry Kodak products. But, that is a story from the 1970's. It is absurd that they are reviving such an old story to claim that the Japanese company is unfair today.

First of all, they say that Fuji Film's 70-percent market share in Japan is a result of unfair trade practices. Then, what percentage is Kodak's market share in the United States? My research reveals that it is 70 percent. This is a joke.

Success or failure in business is determined by how a sales channel is built. Through its business activities over many years, Fuji Film has built its current network of chain stores. If Kodak wants to increase its market share, it simply has to put some efforts in building its sales network, going beyond its existing outlets at department stores and convenient stores. Through such business efforts, and if, as a result of investment in such facilities as film processing labs, it can provide better color resolutions and products at low prices, it should be able to sell well in the Japanese market, as well.

Megacompetition is a battle between makers. Why should governments get involved in such a battle? If you examine the Kodak issue carefully, you will find out about the schemes made up by some "ill-mannered" businessmen in the United States.

The top executive at Eastman Kodak used to head Motorola, which, in cooperation with United States Trade Representative [USTR], forced Japan to buy its products under the banner of opening up the Japanese market for mobile telecommunications, including portable telephones and car phones. The person who came to Tokyo as vice president of Kodak in charge of the Japanese market had been a division chief at USTR in charge of Japanese and Chinese affairs until March this year.

He also used to work at Motorola. One of the lawyers mentioned earlier is a former section chief at USTR in charge of Japanese affairs. A scenario seems clear: A group of all these people is now at Kodak in an attempt to undermine Japan again.

#### **"Company-Congressmen" who Manipulate the U.S. Government**

To begin with, the Motorola issue was a typical example of using politics for corporate egoism. In mobile telephones, the United States has adopted a U.S. method, and European countries their own methods. Japan had been promoting its own NTT [Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp.] method since 1977 so as to make telephone communications possible anywhere in the country.

But, Motorola pressured the Japanese government to adopt its own method, and as the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications [MPT] succumbed to this pressure, Japan allowed a parallel use of two methods — the NTT method and the Motorola method — that was unheard of in other advanced countries. As a result, the NTT method for the Kanto and Tokai regions and the Motorola method for the area west of the Kinki region were licensed to car and portable telephone operators (NCC [New Common Carriers]) respectively.

Then, in 1986, State Secretary Schultz visited Japan, and strongly demanded the introduction of the Motorola method in Northern Japan (Hokkaido, Tohoku, and Hokuriku).

During a press interview at that time, the then MPT minister refused to yield to the demand, saying, "Their demand is like an increasing appetite with eating." In the end, however, when the then prime minister was to visit the United States in April the same year, he decided to use a permission to introduce the Motorola method in northern Japan as a gift to bring with him. At that time, a vice president of Motorola wrote a "thank you" letter to MPT's permanent vice minister.

Yet, in 1989, Motorola came up with a new demand. As its newly developed small-sized portable telephone could not be used without an adaptor in the Tokyo district, obliterating the merits of its small size and light weight, Motorola demanded the assignment of a new frequency band in the Tokyo district. Although it had accepted the agreement of 1986, it resorted to this strong offensive to sell its new products. Here again, the Japanese government yielded to the pressure, allowing allocation of the frequency band that had been already assigned for the NTT method to Japan Mobile Communications (IDO [Nihon Idou Tsushin]), an NCC in the Kanto-Tokai region. As a result of this adoption



of the Motorola method, IDO was forced to make investment in billions of yen.

Motorola made a forced entry into the market, and because of its late entry, it was natural that the number of subscribers to its method did not increase rapidly. Despite this fact, the company made pointless arguments in 1994 that the reason for this slow increase in the number of its subscribers was due to the lack of guidance on the part of the Japanese government, asking USTR to impose sanctions against Japan. Then, with a Motorola-made telephone in his hand, and acting like a spokesman for the company, USTR Kantor criticized severely the closed nature of the Japanese market. In the midst of this confused state of affairs, Motorola tried to force Japan to buy 225,000 analogue-based portable telephones, which would soon become obsolete. And, at the same time, it urged Japan to speed up capital investment for the Motorola method. The top instigator of all this has now collected his cohorts at Kodak to use USTR again. This is the truth about the Kodak issue.

Some businessmen are trying to take advantage of the state of confrontation between Japan and the United States over trade issues; they are scheming to make profits for themselves by using USTR and political influences. This is not limited to Motorola. The same holds true in the case of Cray Research, a super-computer maker, the semiconductor industry, and the Big-Three car makers. We have zoku-Dietmen in Japan, and the United States seems to be run by "Company-Congressmen" who represent corporate interests.

If the United States wants to withdraw from WTO membership in case it loses in litigation over its right to invoke Super 301, let it withdraw. The United States is not the only country on earth; there are EU and Asia. The United States may end up becoming isolated [if it withdraws from WTO membership]. If we succumb to the threat from the United States and allow managed trade by contradicting the GATT spirit, we will leave a source of troubles for the future.

#### **A False Announcement**

To confront the egoism of some U.S. businessmen, we must equip ourselves with the armament of logic.

The day, 1 October 1992, is unforgettable to me. That day, Compaq announced that it would begin selling a personal computer for 128,000 yen with the same functions as NEC's, which was selling for about 240,000 yen. The company was drumming up its slogan, saying that its product had almost the same performance level at half the price. In fact, however, the computer did not have "almost the same performance level." Compaq's personal computers were not useable even for

word processing. For word processing, a hard disk drive or two floppy disk drives were necessary. As Compaq's computer had only one floppy disk drive, it was useless as a personal computer. But, as it could be used as a terminal unit in a computer system, it was called a slave machine, not a personal computer, in the United States. Yet, it was labeled proudly as a personal computer, and was on sale with a slogan of half the price. The mass media was misled by this. A false announcement, indeed.

I believe this to be an issue that deserves to be brought before the Fair Trade Commission. Regardless of whether or not it should be litigated, this issue is a very serious problem.

I have a request to make to the Japanese journalists relating to this issue.

The U.S. side comes up with various schemes to attack Japan, including those that seem to be false like demagogues. Therefore, journalists in Japan must say what needs to be said to protect our national interest. I definitely want them to change their masochistic way of reporting, that is, parroting the announcements made by the U.S. side and bashing their own country, saying that "Japan, therefore, is wrong."

For example, the U.S. side is criticizing Japan over the issue of government procurement. It claims that the ratios of Japan's procurement of foreign-made products in 1993 were 60 percent for supercomputers, 32 percent for medical equipment, and 6.3 percent for telecommunications equipment, and that they were minuscule. But, the ratios of the U.S. government's procurement of foreign-made products in the same year were 3 percent for medical equipment, 0.3 percent for telecommunications equipment, and zero for supercomputers. We, including journalists, must refute such false claims, and disseminate more and more of this kind of true information here and abroad.

#### **"PL [Product Liability] Law Has Weakened the United States"**

Some lawyers are more active than necessary, and this is a sign that the United States is suffering over litigation.

In litigation about intellectual property rights, Japanese companies have suffered a lot. For example, Minolta, which developed an automatic focusing single lens reflex alpha-7000 camera, paid 16.5 billion yen to Honeywell, a U.S. company, as a settlement for litigation.

One of the reasons why disputes over patents are unique in the United States is that the country subscribes to the principle of first invention. All advanced countries in Europe and Japan, except the United States, subscribe



to the principle of first filing of patent application. The latter principle, which gives the priority right to the earliest filer of a patent, clearly identify patent holders. On the other hand, the principle of first invention is too ambiguous, and therefore, it takes a long time to prove each individual case. Around April 1992 during the Bush administration's era, the U.S. Congress was also inclined to adopt the principle of first filing of patent application. But, when the Clinton administration took over, the prevailing trend was again shifted toward the principle of first invention.

Furthermore, another reason for complicating patent disputes is the jury system. When Minolta and Honeywell were involved in litigation, out of 12 jurors who were to decide on the case, only two were able to understand technical issues. As the key point in a patent dispute is whether or not the invention in dispute can be easily derived from other ideas, it involves many difficult technical issues. As amateurs are going to judge all these technical matters [under the jury system], the final judgment can be easily swayed by psychological tactics rather than by technical arguments.

The utility of the PL Law is also questioned by some in the United States. When I, as chairman of NBC [New Business Conference], attended a general meeting of ABC (American Business Conference), which fosters venture businesses, the then Vice President Quail made a speech right in front of me, saying that "what's weakening the United States is the PL Law." He was saying that burdens imposed by the PL Law were bloating up costs and weakening the competitiveness of U.S. companies. Mr. Bush and Mr. Quail believed that while the PL Law should not be blamed for all problems, it has created such an extreme situation as bankrupting companies because of compensation for damages, therefore, it was not good for the U.S. society. Recently, however, the Clinton administration seems to have recognized the need to review this law.

### **The Strong Yen Is Not a Solution**

It is an extremely unfortunate misunderstanding for both Japan and the United States that the Clinton administration is still believing the strong yen will reduce Japan's trade surplus. Even the U.S. Department of Commerce's statistics shows that U.S. trade deficits have continued to increase despite the strong yen in the past few years. According to their reasoning, the strong yen is supposed to decrease Japan's trade surplus, but the reality is contrary to this.

When I had discussions with Mr. Kimindo Kusaka and Mr. Tomomitsu Oba in September 1986, I predicted that "the strong yen will never solve our trade surpluses." One reason for this is that U.S. trade deficits are mea-

sured in terms of dollars that continue to weaken, but another reason is the difference between Japanese and U.S. cultures. The United States is a software society, and Japan is a hardware society; they complement each other.

Let us take a look at actual figures. Structurally speaking, the amount of Japan's exports to the United States in 1994 was about \$120 billion, of which \$14.3 billion, or 13 percent, were for such products as VCR's, fax machines, and video cameras that had almost no manufacturing bases in the United States. Furthermore, \$70.7 billion, or 60 percent, were for such capital goods as IC's [integrated circuits] and machine tools. Exports of these two categories of products have not decreased much even with the strong yen. Computed in terms of the weakened dollars, the amount of such exports has increased, instead.

Then, what will happen if we restrict exporting of those capital goods that have a large share of the total export, such as IC's for example, so as to reduce U.S. trade deficits? To be sure, the amount of exports in terms of dollars will decrease. But, without IC's, U.S. firms will not be able to make personal computers or super computers; IBM, Compaq, and others will not be able to continue their businesses. The world economy is run by countries that help each other; it is in a sense based on give-and-take. Therefore, it is rather unreasonable to ignore this interrelationship and try to adjust trade imbalances through realignment of exchange rates alone.

In his article that appeared in the WALL STREET JOURNAL on 22 November last year, Mr. Peter Drucker, a scholar of management, presented his analysis that the U.S. government's measure to strengthen the yen was a mistake. He also pointed out that if measures to weaken the yen and strengthen the dollar were taken, instead, the trade imbalance between Japan and the United States would shrink within three to five years.

### **The Dollar Crash Should Be Feared**

IMF's Executive Director Camdessus advocates "a study of a moderate target range for exchange rates" within the Bretton Woods Committee. It is natural that some intellectuals like himself began to voice their doubts about the current mechanism for determining exchange rates. The current foreign exchange market does not reflect the real economies; instead, it is controlled by a goblin called speculation. For example, the annual transaction volume at the Tokyo Foreign Exchange Market is \$4 trillion (in 1993), of which only \$1 trillion are attributable to such real economic



transactions as trade, invisible trade, and capital transfers. The remainder, about \$3 trillion, is attributable to speculative transactions and market interventions by monetary authorities.

Including the rapid appreciation of the yen and the depreciation of the dollar, Japan alone cannot change the mechanism of the foreign exchange market, which is controlled by a massive amount of speculative money, so as to reduce the instability of the market. This should be done only through political power, mainly of the current G7 [Group of Seven] countries.

What should be truly feared in the current exchange market is not the strong yen. The biggest worry is a drastic devaluation of the dollar, which would make the dollar a mere scrap of paper. If the current situation continues to hold, such a scenario will not be improbable. Although hidden behind the currency crisis in Mexico, the fact is that the dollar is becoming a weak currency.

The exchange rate stands at one dollar for about 85 yen at present. But, once it reaches the level of one dollar for 70 yen, "real demands" will kick in. For example, if central banks in Asia realize that the value of their dollar holdings continues to depreciate, they will sell their dollars to switch to yen holdings. The other day, one country's central bank sold \$6.5 billion to buy yen. If this kind of selling dollars continues one after another, depreciation of the dollar will accelerate. The reality is that the dollar is barely standing still at this critical threshold.

What should be done to protect the dollar from declining is an urgent issue to be dealt with at economic summits and by G7. During the recent summit in Halifax, an important topic was to strike out some concrete measures to defend the dollar. Although for the first time in four years, the economic declaration incorporated such currency issues as preventing the dollar from weakening and avoiding currency crises, it was not forceful enough to indicate such drastic measures for improvement as creating an agency to review the current foreign exchange system. This was regrettable. They should have come up with some concrete measures, such as the creation of a subcommittee or a working group to study a new system of foreign exchange in which to reference; rather than the current floating exchange rate system, they should use a target exchange rate range system, for example.

### **"Be Strong, America"**

Despite the fact that there exists a heightened sense of distrust toward the dollar as an international key currency, the U.S. Government still accepts the weak dollar and the strong yen. The Clinton administration

contends that the dollar is not weak according to the effective rate of foreign exchanges. This is optimistic.

There are some opinions in Japan that suggest purchase of Deutsche marks in addition to the dollar. Such will be the case eventually. Of course, not only Japan but also other Asian countries will shift their foreign currency reserves from the dollar to the yen. If we as corporations switch to yen-based transactions, we will be able to transform Asia to a yen-based economic bloc.

Although such transformation is beneficial in the long run, if it is carried out rapidly right now, it may cause a sharp decline in the value of the dollar. If a dollar crash occurs, not only the United States and Japan but also the world economy itself will plunge into a major chaos. Conversely speaking, I want the United States to be awoken to the fact that the dollar is the international key currency. Japan must support this, as well. And, for Japan and the United States to have close cooperation, I want some people to refrain from their egoistic behaviors that may damage the Japan-U.S. relationship.

Unless Japan and the United States take hold of themselves, the world will not function well. As the two countries are not antagonistic toward each other, I would like to say this to the United States: "Our big brother, please be strong. We will support you as best as we can."

### **Joint Statement on Security Talks With U.S.**

OW2809005195 Tokyo KYODO in English  
0012 GMT 28 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] New York, Sept. 27 KYODO — The following is the text of a joint statement issued Wednesday [27 September] by Japan and the United States after a meeting of their foreign and defense ministers. Joint Announcement Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee New York September 27, 1995

1. The governments of Japan and the United States of America held the 20th Security Consultative Committee meeting in New York on Sept. 27, 1995. Representing Japan were Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs Yohei Kono and Minister of State and Director General of the Defense Agency Seishiro Eto. Representing the United States were Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Secretary of Defense William Perry. This was the first security consultative committee meeting which involved full cabinet-level representation on both sides.

2. The two sides agreed that the President's visit to Japan in November offers an historic opportunity to reaffirm the central importance of the U.S.-Japan



security alliance for both nations. Both governments agreed that as we look ahead in the post-Cold War security environment, our alliance is the critical factor for maintaining peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. Recognizing their deep common interests, both governments have examined the basis of the alliance through the yearlong U.S.-Japan security dialogue, and reaffirmed their mutual commitment. The two sides agreed that the visit in November should set forth the role of the security alliance into this new era.

3. The two sides welcomed the signing of the special measures agreement. They recognized that Japan's sustained commitment of host-nation support is an important element to sustaining forward-deployed U.S. forces in Japan. This new agreement will make it possible to continue for the next five years the cost-sharing programs under the present special measures agreement with some improvement.

4. The Japanese side explained to the U.S. side the status of ongoing GOJ (Government of Japan) discussions on the future Japanese defense posture.

5. The two sides acknowledged that the central factor for smooth implementation of the Japan-U.S. security arrangements is to maintain the harmonious use of the facilities and areas in Japan by the U.S., with the support of the general public. In this context, they renewed their determination to make utmost efforts to minimize the impact of the presence of the facilities and areas on the local communities.

The two sides discussed the situation surrounding the facilities and areas in Okinawa and pledged to work intensively together to solve the three priority issues as soon as possible.

Both sides deeply deplored the recent serious incident in Okinawa, and recommitted themselves to work cooperatively and intensively in the joint committee study concerning the implementation of criminal jurisdiction procedures under the status of forces agreement. Pointing to recent statements by President Clinton and Ambassador Mondale, U.S. representatives reiterated their profound regret for this incident and pledged to continue to cooperate fully with Japanese authorities on this incident and to do their utmost to prevent a recurrence.

6. The two sides reviewed the advances made in various other fields of bilateral security cooperation.

(1) They were satisfied that working-level discussions on a possible framework for mutual logistical support (acquisition and cross servicing) had been useful and agreed to accelerate such discussions.

(2) They also noted with satisfaction that cooperation in acquisition and defense technology exchange is progressing. They recognized that the study on ballistic missile defense has been conducted smoothly.

7. The two sides exchanged views and assessments on the situation in the Asia-Pacific region. They confirmed that the two countries should continue to closely coordinate their respective policies towards the region to promote constructive relationships among the countries in the region. The two sides noted with satisfaction that further progress had been made in the area of security dialogue such as the ASEAN regional forum and bilateral defense exchanges. They also recognized the importance of close consultations as well as concerted efforts on regional and global security issues, such as United Nations peacekeeping operations.

8. Both sides shared the view that the security consultative committee provides an invaluable occasion for discussing all important matters in the area of the security relationship between Japan and the U.S. and agreed to continue their close consultations in this and other forums.

#### **Article Reviews Remedies Offered by U.S. Forces**

*OW2809032895 Tokyo KYODO in English*  
0205 GMT 28 Sep 95

["News Focus" by Kohei Murayama: "Effect of U.S. Remedy Offer Over Rape Remains Uncertain"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] New York, Sept. 27 KYODO — Uncertainties remain over whether specific U.S. preventive steps announced Wednesday [27 September] will prove effective to quell the escalating outcry in Japan over the alleged rape of a schoolgirl in Okinawa by U.S. servicemen.

Secretary of State Warren Christopher and Secretary of Defense William Perry offered a range of broad steps to be taken by U.S. military commanders to prevent any recurrence of such an incident, and reiterated their "regret" and "apology."

But the statements failed to placate Japanese protesters, who stepped up their activities against both the U.S. and Japanese Governments.

Christopher and Perry made the announcement at a joint press conference with their Japanese counterparts after signing a new agreement to boost Japan's level of cost-sharing for the maintenance of U.S. bases in Japan, and to reaffirm further security cooperation.

The cabinet-level security dialogue, called a two-plus-two meeting, was attended by Foreign Minister Yohei



Kono and Defense Agency Chief Seishiro Eto from Japan.

The meeting left some with the impression that the U.S. and Japanese sides had seriously addressed the issue primarily to prevent it from marring a proposed meeting between Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama and U.S. President Bill Clinton in Tokyo in November.

At the meeting they will issue a statement undertaking to strengthen bilateral security cooperation in a year marking the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II.

"The Japanese public feeling will not permit the Japanese Government to increase spending on U.S. bases without addressing the (rape) issue," a Japanese diplomatic source said.

"Let me take just a moment to say how deeply distressed I was over the tragic incident on Okinawa," Christopher said. "I have mentioned to... [ellipses as received] the two ministers today my deep regret over this incident and offered our apologies."

Perry said, "I would also like to join him by offering my personal sympathy and profound regret for the suffering of the Okinawan schoolgirl and her family."

"It is only an action for which that person must be held individually responsible, but it also reflects upon the United States and makes it more difficult for us to perform our important military mission," he said.

The U.S. defense secretary said that he has instructed his military commanders to "take (additional) steps that will ensure that we earn the hospitality and trust extended to our military forces by the Japanese people."

Those steps are to "review indoctrination processes" for individuals newly assigned to Japan, and to consider new ways that the U.S. troops "can enhance their contributions to Japanese host communities."

As for action already under way, Perry said the top commander in Japan will announce Thursday suspension of training by most of Marines units for "a day of reflection" and "renewed awareness of our obligations" to the Okinawan people.

As part of this effort, he said religious services this weekend will focus on this reflection.

Dismissing the incident's impact on the planned summit talks, Christopher said, "It's been treated very seriously by Secretary Perry and me today, but I feel very strongly that the strength of the U.S.-Japan relationship will carry us through this issue."

"We'll find solutions, and I do not expect that it will impair the state visit of the President to Japan."

Kono said, "I felt sincerity very much on the U.S. side, listening to the explanation from Secretary Perry."

"We have to minimize the anxiety that the people living around the bases may have about their daily life. We have to minimize the anger of them against such a terrible incident."

The Japanese side made no reference to calls among the Japanese public, led by Okinawan lawmakers and community leaders, to revise the bilateral agreement concerning the status of U.S. military personnel in Japan.

Reportedly without any reference to such public protests, the Japanese side agreed with the U.S. side to continue working to improve criminal jurisdiction procedures within the agreement, rather than revising the accord itself.

In a joint statement issued after the meeting, the four top officials said, "Both sides deeply deplored the recent serious incident in Okinawa and recommitted themselves to work cooperatively and intensively in the joint committee study concerning the implementation of criminal jurisdiction procedures under the Status of Forces Agreement."

Japan and the U.S. established a joint study group last week to review the jurisdiction procedures.

Critics said the Clinton administration is worried that a revision of the status accord will rekindle congressional demands for a review of the overall mutual security treaty with Japan.

Under the Status of Forces agreement, U.S. military personnel suspected of committing crimes in Japan may only be turned over to Japanese authorities after being formally indicted by Japanese prosecutors.

A U.S. Navy sailor and two Marines are in U.S. custody in the southernmost island prefecture of Okinawa on suspicion of raping a 12-year-old schoolgirl in a northern residential area of the island Sept. 4.

The incident triggered a public outcry, with protest movements escalating in Okinawa and spreading from Okinawa to other parts of Japan.

Concerning calls by the Okinawan prefectural government to reduce the U.S. military presence there, however, the four officials "pledged to work intensively together to solve the three priority issues as soon as possible."

The three issues are: to return a U.S. naval port in Naha, to abolish parachute drills in an auxiliary airfield in Yomitan and implement return of the facility, and to abolish live-fire artillery drills across a highway.



On the most controversial issue, of moving the artillery drill site, Eto said the two nations agreed to consider using various alternative sites instead of moving all activities to a firing range near Mt. Fuji used by Japan's Self-Defense Forces.

#### **Tokyo Urged Liberalization on Trade at APEC**

OW2809061295 Tokyo KYODO in English  
0542 GMT 28 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Washington, Sept. 27 KYODO — The United States called on Japan Wednesday [28 September] to agree to implement comprehensive liberalization of trade and investment at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum meeting in Osaka in November, Japanese officials said.

The U.S. urged Japan to make an effort to implement comprehensive liberalization despite Japanese and South Korean desires to provide exceptional treatment for farm products, according to officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

The U.S. made the request when Japanese vice MITI Minister for International Affairs Yoshihiro Sakamoto met separately with Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky and Joan Spiro, Undersecretary of State for Economic, Business and Agricultural Affairs.

Barshefsky will visit Japan next month for talks with Japanese Government officials on the matter, the officials said.

The Japanese and U.S. officials agreed on Japan-U.S. cooperation in a wide range of fields including deregulation by APEC members, the Japanese officials said.

#### **Officials on Economic Package, Bad Loan Issues**

OW2809120195 Tokyo NHK General Television  
Network in Japanese 0000 GMT 24 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Editorial Report] Tokyo NHK General Television in Japanese at 0000 GMT on 24 September, in its regular Sunday magazine "News 2001" program, carries a 60-minute debate entitled "Sluggish Economy — What Is a Trump Card for Boosting the Economy?," moderated by NHK commentator Takashi Yamamoto. The participants are Koichi Kato, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Policy Research Council; Kansei Nakano, chairman of the New Frontier Party (NFP) Policy Council; Ichiro Hino, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Japan (SDPJ) Tax Committee; Naoto Kan, chairman of the Sakigake Policy Research Council; and Hiroshi Kikunami, chairman of the Japan Communist Party (JCP) Policy Council.

Yamamoto asks the LDP's Kato if the recently announced 14.2 trillion yen economic stimulus package will be able to boost the economy. Kato answers: "I think so. In the spring, there was hope for economic recovery, but the yen appreciation had a great impact on the economic situation. At that time, the yen's exchange rate was 80 yen to the dollar. Now, it is at the 100 yen level and sometimes hits the 104 yen level. I think these are bright signs of an economic comeback. I am sure that the recent economic package will produce considerable effects if sustaining follow-up measures are taken." On the same question, the NFP's Nakano says the scale of the package is far smaller than the NFP expected, noting the package fails to indicate how to promote the transaction of lands, revitalize the securities market, improve the employment situation, or restore the financial system. Meanwhile, the SDPJ's Hino speaks highly of the package, noting it is effective and timely. The JCP's Kikunami criticizes the package for lacking measures to increase consumer spending, which he says is a prerequisite to economic recovery. Sakigake member Kan says the economy will move upward if steps contained in the package are implemented without a hitch.

Yamamoto then asks how the participants see the package's details. Kato explains the highlights of the largest-ever package, saying: "What differs from past economic measures is that the package includes large spending designed to nurture industries engaged in technology research and information, particularly in basic research." He says that although it will not produce an immediate effect, investment in basic research will lead to new industries. Nakano says the package should include both emergency measures and a long-term program. The participants also discuss whether purchases by central and local governments for future public use as measure to improve liquidity in land transactions will help the economy come back and whether it is inevitable for the government to issue deficit-covering bonds as a revenue source. Asked when the economy will turn upward, Kato says, "Signs of the economic recovery may be seen around next spring." They discuss the propriety of a proposed freeze in taxation on lands as a measure to improve liquidity in land transactions.

Moderator Yamamoto then takes up the issue of how to dispose of bad loans held by debt-ridden housing loan corporations, saying the issue has become a stumbling block to restoring the economy. Hino, who serves as chairman of the ruling parties' project team to deal with the issue, says: "We have just urged those concerned with this issue — the parent banks of housing loan companies and other creditors — as well as the Finance and Agriculture Ministries to come up with basic ways to handle the issue by the end of this month." He goes on



to say: "The housing loans corporations are not banks. They are not organs that can be helped by the Bank of Japan or the Deposit Insurance Corporation. So, we have told those organs concerned to come to a clear-cut agreement on how to settle the issue. Although it may be difficult for them to go into details by the end of this month, I think it is possible to hammer out by the end of September a direction they will take." Sakigake's Kan says there is the possibility that this may be held over because it is very complicated and deep-rooted issue. He then notes the possibility of introducing public funds.

Asked about the possible introduction of public funds, Hino says: "We will discuss whether or not public funds should be introduced to help the housing loans corporations to write off bad loans after studying all possible measures." NFP's Nakano points out that the government should work out a scheme for helping housing loan firms settle the issue while making clear the responsibilities of the parent banks and other organs concerned. In response, the JCP's Kikunami says the government plan is merely to help commercial banks, and he disagrees with Nakano's statement that the plan is not to help commercial banks but depositors. Hino counters Kikunami, saying: "What we are worried about is the depositors' strong feelings of anxiousness about their deposits. If they should rush into financial institutions to withdraw their money, Japan's economy would suffer from a lack of money. Banks might stop returning depositors' money. This is what we are most afraid of." He then cites the finance minister's recent announcement of a plan to help depositors. Hino then reiterates: "It is not to help companies. It is to help healthy depositors and Japan's economy."

At 0057 GMT, as the last topic, Yamamoto asks Kato whether the LDP will submit to the next Diet a bill proposing the revision of the Religious Corporation Act. Kato says "Yes," noting the need for debates at the Diet over politics and religion. Nakano says discussions should be held before working out a bill.

The program ends at 0100 GMT.

#### **Public Money for Loan Firms Still Pending**

*OW2709150195 Tokyo KYODO in English  
1450 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[By Keiji Urakami]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Sept. 27 KYODO — Praising fresh recommendations by his advisory panel on Japan's banking problems, Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura pledged Wednesday [27 September] to take decisive action to mop up the mess at housing loan companies.

But the minister did not say whether public funds would be used for the disposal of their huge bad loans, the most sensitive issue under ongoing discussion on banking reforms.

"Ways to settle the crisis at housing lenders should be basically crafted by the parties concerned within this year," Takemura said. "The problem of housing lenders has become a national concern."

The noncommittal stance of Takemura derived from an interim report released earlier in the day by the financial system research council, his advisory body.

The report will form the basis of parliamentary debate from the end of this month on a range of problems gripping the banking sector since the collapse of the bubble economy, including the viability of dipping into government coffers to pay off the massive bad loans.

The report indirectly proposed conditional use of public funds for the liquidation of bad loans at Japan's eight housing lenders.

"Even in the case of financial institutions yet to face bankruptcy, if a delay in disposing of their bad loans is deemed as having significantly harmful effects on the overall Japanese financial system, an early solution to the issue, including the introduction of public money, had better be considered," the report states.

The phrase does not specifically refer to housing loan firms but the explanation is regarded as describing the situation surrounding such companies. The panel's head, Ryuichiro Tachi, professor emeritus at the University of Tokyo, said, "such an interpretation is possible."

But the report also adds cautious opinions on the use of public money for housing lenders, apparently reflecting conflicting views on the issue.

"The use of public money has yet to be discussed fully to win taxpayers' understanding. Some panel members pointed to moral risks among management of financial institutions," the report says.

At present, two groups of creditors are squabbling over how to shoulder the expected massive cost of liquidating problem loans at the eight housing lenders.

Banks affiliated with agricultural cooperatives, the largest group of creditors, claim commercial banks, which founded the housing loan firms, should shoulder the full financial burden.

But the founding banks maintain all creditors should pay the cost in proportion to the amount of loans extended.

This scenario would expose farm banks to the risk of going under as the bulk of lending to the housing lenders came from such banks.



The report says both parties "are requested to do their utmost to meet halfway."

Japan's eight housing loan companies are saddled with a combined 8.4 trillion yen in problem loans, including 6.3 trillion yen in irrecoverable loans.

The Finance Ministry, a strong guardian of the banking sector, appears to have no say this time in devising a clear-cut framework for clearing up the mess.

The interim report holds the ministry partly responsible for the current plight of housing lenders.

"Administrative authorities failed to provide adequate instructions when housing lenders began to suddenly lean toward lending to corporate clients," the report says.

The eight housing lenders were founded in the 1970s in response to growing demand for individual housing loans.

But when the bubble era of inflated land prices set in around the late 1980s, the companies began extending loans to the real estate sector rather than individuals.

Critics say the finance ministry was too lenient to the change in the trend.

They also criticize the ministry for introducing a cap in 1990 on lending by financial institutions for real estate deals.

The step was taken to prevent a resurgence of the bubble economy. But loans to and by housing loan companies were not covered by the restriction as they are not categorized as financial institutions.

The restriction prompted major commercial banks and agriculture-related banks to pump their surplus money into housing loan companies.

Banking sources say a breakthrough in the talks between the two parties is unlikely to take place before the end of this year as the government panel hopes.

At Tuesday's press conference, Takemura said, "the issue will probably be settled by political talks, which will intensify toward the autumn."

#### **Analysis of Banks' FY94 Financial Statements**

952A0594A Tokyo KINYU ZAISEI JIJO in Japanese  
5 Jun 95 pp 28-32

[Article by Haruo Tanigawa, Kinyu Zaisei Jijo: "Characteristics of March 1995 Settlements of 21 City, Long-Term Credit, and Trust Banks"]

[FBIS Translated Text]

#### **Besides Suffering Losses Disposing of 4.9 Trillion Yen in Nonperforming Assets, Banks Are Hit by Falling Stock Prices.**

*Twenty-one city, long-term credit and trust banks close their books for FY 94. After laboring to dispose of their nonperforming assets, they are hit by an unexpected drop in stock prices to post profit losses exceeding 500 billion yen.*

#### **City Banks**

#### **Slump in Gross International Business Profits**

Of the eleven leading city banks, all but Daiwa Bank and Hokkaido Takushoku Bank, saw lower net business profits (the combined drop over fiscal 1994 totaled 323.3 billion yen), with Daiwa posting a 32.6 percent increase and Hokkaido Takushoku showing no change over last year. Moreover, since most of Daiwa's increase came from trust and fund earnings, it was in a very tight earnings situation as far as its "core business" was concerned.

If the basis for net business profits is broken down into gross domestic and gross international business profits, what draws our attention is the fact that, while domestic profits showed a slight 1.1 percent decline over last year, international profits fell 20.1 percent. This latter was due to a sharp drop in earnings from dealings in foreign currency funds as these high-interest dollar funds lost value against the rising yen. With the exception of the Bank of Tokyo, city banks saw large two-digit declines in their earnings even though gross profits from their international divisions accounted for only 14 to 25 percent of their domestic profits. The combined drop for the eleven banks amounted to 265.3 billion yen, accounting for most of the 323.3 billion decline seen in net business profits.

In the domestic banking business, on the other hand, the shift of funds into low-interest fundraising as high-interest time deposits matured had a strong impact on deposit-to-loan ratios and profit margins. However, because of lowered interest rates, the absolute amount of revenue from interest declined and there was also an across-the-board decline in income from bonds, including government bonds (totaling 164.5 billion yen), both acting to push down gross profits.

Also, among the city banks that established securities subsidiaries last year, there were some, according to a leading bank source, whose "earnings from income from the sale and purchase of negotiable securities and other services declined" due to their having transferred some of this securities-related business to their subsidiaries.



Looking at earnings from interest swaps, which have recently been the focus of attention, we see that only two banks have continued for the second year to post gains—the Bank of Tokyo (earning 56.5 billion yen) and Fuji Bank (14.1 billion yen). Asahi, Sanwa, Sumitomo, Tokai, and Hokkaido Takushoku have had bigger losses this year than last. As a result, combined losses for the eleven banks grew from 375.1 billion yen last year to 388.4 billion yen this year, dragging down fund earnings.

Of course, as a source notes, "one should avoid judging the proficiency of a bank's assets and liabilities management (ALM) on the basis of losses and earnings from swap trades for only a single fiscal year." Depending on the direction of interest rates in the future, it is quite possible that earnings will make a sudden about-face. Nevertheless, putting aside the Bank of Tokyo, which saw its earnings increase during this lower interest phase because of its special financial setup as a bond-issuing bank, we would have to say that, at a time of falling net business profits, [ALM proficiency] can create the kind of differences we see between Fuji Bank ([which came out] 14.1 billion yen ahead) and Sumitomo Bank (which ended up with a 93-billion-yen loss).

In net business profit rankings, Sanwa Bank, which trailed Fuji Bank last year, came back to take first place. Although Fuji was in the lead with 19.2 billion yen more in pretax profits, it had 35.9 billion yen fewer deductible expenses (combined operating expenses and general bad-debt reserve transfers), reversing Fuji's lead. Also affecting Fuji's standing was the largest drop (43.2 billion yen) among the city banks in bond earnings (government bonds, etc.), which had propelled Fuji's net business profits to the top last year.

#### **Latent Profits Exceed Net Business Profits by Over 120 Percent**

Combined current profits for the eleven city banks fell 519.9 billion yen (92.3 percent) over the previous fiscal year due to deficits posted by Sumitomo (335.7 billion yen) and Hokkaido Takushoku (8.7 billion yen).

In January, when Sumitomo gave its shocking prediction for the bank's fiscal 1994 settlement results, current losses were projected to reach 280 billion yen. In fact, because of much larger-than-projected stock write-offs due to the drop in market prices after the bank's January announcement and to transfers to a special account for loan write-offs after it was asked by the Osaka, Fukutoku, and Hanwa banks to help in the disposition of their keiretsu-affiliated nonbanks just before the close of the fiscal year, its earlier projection fell short by 55.7 billion yen, bringing its current losses to 335.7 billion yen.

Thinking to "dispose of whatever it could at the time," Sumitomo wrote off 826.5 billion yen [in nonperforming assets], far more than any other bank. In addition to writing off claims held by the former Itoman Corp. on loans to a separate company, it asked the Cooperative Credit Purchasing Co. to dispose of nonperforming loans held by two allied companies, Sumitomo Lease and Sumitomo Finance (writing off 128.2 billion yen in losses; "Losses Assisting Allied Firms"). Disclosed nonperforming assets, which stood at 1.196 trillion yen at the end of September, were reduced by 21 percent. In addition to a 69 percent increase in its special account balance for loan write-offs, its bad debt reserve ratio grew to 50.7 percent (up from 24 percent at the end of September), placing it on a par, among city banks, with top-placed Fuji Bank (51.2 percent).

While Sumitomo Bank boldly made the decision to close its books in the red in order to "firmly establish a recovery in the bank's performance," Hokkaido Takushoku is said to have had no other choice but to close in the red when its losses were aggravated by a decline in stock prices. The decline affected the book value of its holdings, which had gone up when the bank earlier used potential latent returns on its holdings—107.4 billion yen the previous year and 34.6 billion yen in the September term. Latent profits from listed negotiable securities at the end of March, 42.8 billion yen, were all but exhausted. That Hokkaido Takushoku has been slower than other banks in disposing of its nonperforming assets has left additional concerns.

Excluding these two [Sumitomo and Hokkaido Takushoku], combined current profits for the nine remaining banks fell to 387.5 billion yen, a decline of 97.1 billion yen (20 percent) over the previous year. This drop in current profits was due to the fact that nine of the eleven city banks (the Bank of Tokyo and Tokai Bank excluded) wrote off a combined total of more than 200 billion yen in nonperforming assets, Fuji Bank heading the list with 525.4 billion yen in write-offs. Tokai Bank took a break this time after writing off 402.9 billion yen last year, more than any other city bank. With nonperforming assets accounting for only 1.9 percent of all its loans, the Bank of Tokyo can be said to have completed "wedding" preparations [for its merger with Mitsubishi Bank next year].

The source of funds for these write-offs are the potential latent returns on stockholdings. The ratio of profits from the sale of stocks to net business profits was 126 percent—in other words, over 100 percent compared to 56 percent the year before. As long as the banks were operating from the premise of cross [account] transactions, "nonperforming loans were simply being transferred into nonoperational assets (stockholdings



with a high book value but a low investor yield)"—a suggestion of which the banks themselves are well aware. In any case, what they were keeping in sight as they rushed to dispose of disclosed nonperforming assets, drawing on their potential latent value, was that the nonperforming assets held by housing loan companies, too, would soon have to be disposed of and that these and other interest-rate-discounted loans would have to be disclosed starting from March 1996.

Thus, total latent profits for the eleven banks on listed negotiable securities dropped to 5.5 trillion yen, representing a steep, 40-percent reduction over the previous year, indicating that the banks' strategy of relying on latent profits to dispose of nonperforming assets is finally approaching its limits.

Current term profits for the eleven banks fell by 387.7 billion yen compared to a year ago, or excluding Sumitomo's figures, by 18.9 billion yen for the ten remaining banks. Hokkaido Takushoku, though showing current losses, avoided a current term deficit after adding in 18.7 billion yen in special profits (profits from sale of real estate).

Losses in the disposal of cumulative loans to debtor nations (LDC) [least developed country] loans], listed under "extraordinary profits and losses," totaled 456.8 billion yen; since most such loans were disposed of last year, profits are expected to increase as a result. The disposal of these nonperforming loans, however, is also expected to affect current term profits by increasing corporate and resident tax liability since banks will no longer get the tax breaks associated with using up their special overseas bad debt reserves.

Banking honors were split three ways, with the Bank of Tokyo taking the lead in current term profits; Sanwa Bank, the lead in net business profits; and Sakura Bank, the lead in current profit.

### **Long-Term Credit Banks**

#### **Two Banks See Their Nonperforming Assets Increase**

The three long-term credit banks all ended the fiscal year with a poorer showing in net business profits than the year before. Differences, however, show up among them when gross business profits are broken down into domestic and international activities. The Industrial Bank of Japan, or IBJ, saw domestic profits increase by 25.5 billion yen while international profits fell by 34.5 billion yen. For the Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, LCBJ, domestic profits fell 55.3 billion yen while international profits increased 6.7 billion yen. In the case of Nippon Credit Bank, NCB, domestic and

international profits fell by 39.6 billion yen and 13.3 billion yen, respectively. NCB was the only one to realize a growth in gross domestic business profits this year. A big factor, here, was that the bank had waited until this term to realize potential latent profits to the tune of 61.2 billion yen. IBJ and LCBJ each respectively earned 20 billion and 62.7 billion yen last year through holdings like government bonds.

In their international business, long-term credit banks, like the city banks, found themselves in an environment where they saw a reduction in profits from fund transactions as well as on profits due to the high yen. Only LCBJ, which had tended to limit its foreign currency fund position, saw a growth, albeit a very small one, in gross profits.

In the area of extraordinary profits and losses, the leading role was played by write-offs of nonperforming assets, the source of funds for which were potential latent profits. All three banks wrote off fewer losses this year since the claims on large problem loans had already been sold to the Cooperative Credit Purchasing Agency for disposal; but both IBJ and LCBJ posted losses during the first half of the fiscal year in financing a special purpose company (SPC) for the disposal of loans to nonbank financial institutions affiliated with Hyogo Bank. LCBJ stands out in the category of losses associated with providing assistance to allied companies, listing here almost 50 billion yen to Nihon Lease and 22 billion yen toward a scheme to dispose of the nonperforming assets of two former credit unions, Tokyo Kyowa Shinyo Kumiai and Anzen Shinyo Kumiai.

While other leading banks have reduced their outstanding nonperforming loan balances, both LCBJ and NCB have seen theirs increase; the principle reason is that, with the restructuring and rescue of nonbank financial institutions affiliated with three Kansai area regional banks, the number of loans taken out by failed businesses swelled. While still holding nonperforming loans, IBJ has reduced the outstanding balance on them.

The three [long-term credit] banks, like most other banks, drew from their special accounts for bad loan write-offs during the March term, hoping to meet the official standards set in the government's transmittal on corporate taxes, in regard to the loans of four of the companies requesting a bailout and restructuring; namely, Osako Sogo Shinyo, Hanwa Guarantee Finance, Fukutoku Lease, and Shimanouchi Land Construction. Disposal of the problem assets of the remaining seven companies, which asked that their assets be liquidated after the three regional banks turned down the idea of restructuring, carried over past the September term since the request was only made in April.



## Trust Banks

### Striking Recovery in Net Business Profits

Combined net business profits for the seven trust banks, despite Nihon Trust & Banking Co.'s net losses, grew by 35.4 billion yen, showing a striking business recovery that stands in sharp contrast to the slump experienced by Japan's city banks. Moreover, although disposal of the nonperforming assets in trust accounts, which by agreement must repay the original principal to the investor, is basically deductible from net business profits (as trust charges), aggregate losses for the six banks (excluding Nihon Trust) due to the sale to the Cooperative Credit Purchasing Agency of credit claims (held on behalf of these trust accounts) increased by 59.1 billion yen over the previous year to 134.6 billion yen.

Additionally, if we remember that Mitsui Trust & Banking raised its general bad debt reserve ratio by 0.79 percent to reflect its "actual bad debt ratio," thus lowering its profits by 29.6 billion yen, we can assume that profits actually increased by at least 100 billion yen.

The main reason for these increased profits was that the effects of lowered interest rates, whose benefits were already being felt by city banks, were just now revealing themselves. (There is a lag in time between when interest rates change and the effect of these changes shows up in the case of loan trust earnings. This lag is due to the fact that calculations of loan trust earnings sometimes fall as much as six months behind the banks, on the one hand, and to principal dividend ratios being amended every half-year.) Adjustments in loan trust and fund trust principal dividend ratios are also said to have worked favorably for the trust banks during this period of low interest rates.

Trust charges, even when Nihon Trust & Banking's 3.6 billion yen drop in earnings is included, increased by 32.8 billion yen: fund-related income also saw significant growth, increasing by 120.1 billion yen. On the other hand, "maximum restructuring efforts" were also effective in bolstering net business profits by reducing operating expenses by 23 billion yen.

The seven banks wrote off a combined total of 982 billion yen in nonperforming assets; their main source of funds were these increased net business profits and close to 700 billion yen in potential latent profits. Said to have been relatively slow in disposing of their nonperforming assets when compared to the city banks, the seven trust banks, held back by a delay in their business recovery until now, were finally spurred on into getting rid of their problem loans.

However, due to the banks' having drawn heavily on latent profits from their assets and to the recent drop in stock prices, potential latent profits from listed negotiable securities shrank by 2 trillion yen over the previous fiscal year. According to the estimate of at least one analyst, referring in particular to Chuo Trust & Banking Co., "With the Nikkei average at 16,100 yen and latent profits down to nothing, [the trust banks] are still probably in the best position of the 21 banks."

The reason that Nihon Trust & Banking came out with negative figures in the profit area is that it disposed of a total of 234.2 billion yen in foreign currency-denominated negotiable securities and other nonperforming assets, including over 200 billion yen in problem loans.

Besides writing off loan disposals within the category of trust earnings and 191 million yen in loans under extraordinary profits and losses, depleting special reserve funds, it wrote off problem assets as special losses, including net transfers indirectly placing a burden on trust accounts to its special account for nonperforming asset write-offs. [Table entitled "Breakdown of March 1995 Settlements of City Banks" appears here.] [Table entitled "Breakdown of March 1995 Settlements of Long-Term Credit" appears here.] [Table entitled "Breakdown of March 1995 Settlements of Trust Banks" appears here.]

### Article Previews Future of Coalition Government

OW2809033195 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN  
in Japanese 26 Sep 95 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed article: "The Coalition Government Carries the Seeds of Collapse"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The ruling Liberal Democratic Party's [LDP] Hashimoto leadership, inaugurated on 25 September, has two options: the "reform" option in which it pushes for LDP-style policies and the "status-quo" option in which it shores up the Murayama government for the time being. The Hashimoto leadership is likely to sway subtly between these two options. Some LDP members are saying, "the role of the Murayama government is over," (as former Posts and Telecommunications Minister Junichiro Koizumi has remarked). How will the Murayama government be maintained? The future of the Murayama government remains uncertain.

President Hashimoto, who has advocated forming a LDP-led government, will certainly push for "LDP-style policies" in the future when coordinating policies with the ruling Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ] and the ruling New Party Sakigake [the Harbinger Party].



First of all, Hashimoto will question the government's economic stimulus measures. In response to the desires of industrial circles, the LDP has unveiled a policy to aggressively work on reviewing the land tax system when the tax system is revamped in 1996 and to deal with financial institutions' bad loans. During his campaign in the LDP presidential election, Hashimoto promised that he would work for a land tax freeze and a sweeping review of the land, stock and business tax systems, including the abolition of the securities transaction tax. The SDPJ and the ruling New Party Sakigake still stick to their positions that "any cut in asset taxation will result in a tax system that only benefits the rich." The feud between the LDP and the two ruling parties over this issue has the potential to spark confrontation between them over the parties' basic ideals. The three ruling parties are expected to face a situation in which they are forced to choose between maintaining the coalition and terminating it.

The rough time that the three coalition partners experienced handling the defense budget and setting a "ceiling" for FY96 budget requests is one of the uncertain factors threatening the coalition. A majority of the LDP members are optimistic about keeping the coalition government in place, saying, "the three ruling parties completed adjustments to the defense budget when they agreed to increase the FY96 budget by 2.9 percent over the initial FY95 budget." Yet other LDP members are saying, "There are many things that the SDPJ can feud with the LDP about if it wants to do so." The LDP and the SDPJ may clash over how to compile the FY96 budget in the closing days of this year.

Fundamental differences over foreign policy and security may trigger discord within the ruling parties. For example, the issue of Japan gaining a permanent seat on the UN Security Council has the potential to cause a rift within the coalition. Shortly after Hashimoto announced his candidacy in the LDP presidential election, New Party Sakigake attacked Hashimoto's argument that Japan should aggressively seek a permanent seat on the UN Security Council.

New Party Sakigake's criticism reflected a sense of incongruity that both the SDPJ and New Party Sakigake feel toward Hashimoto. It cannot be denied that New Party Sakigake criticized Hashimoto with the political aim of emphasizing differences between the LDP and SDPJ-New Party Sakigake that were formed by liberal forces which portray former LDP President Yohei Kono (deputy prime minister) as a dove, and Hashimoto as a hawk (says a senior LDP member).

### **Shinshinto Unveils Major Personnel Reshuffle**

*OW2809130295 Tokyo KYODO in English  
1245 GMT 28 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Sept. 28 KYODO — The nation's biggest opposition party, Shinshinto (New Frontier Party), announced Thursday [28 September] a major personnel reshuffle aimed at better fighting the ruling coalition in the Diet.

On Friday the Diet convenes for a 46-day extraordinary session, in which the issue of whether to rewrite the law on religious groups is expected to take center stage, a revision which could affect Soka Gakkai, a lay Buddhist group that supports Shinshinto.

The personnel reshuffle removed a former leader of the Soka Gakkai-backed Komeito, one of the nine parties that merged into Shinshinto last December, from a key post responsible for Diet business.

A senior Shinshinto official described the move as aimed at keeping former Komeito members from facing criticism from the Liberal Democratic Party, the biggest partner in the tripartite ruling coalition and an advocate of a revision of the law on religious organizations.

Some former Komeito members opposed the reshuffle, saying it is designed to take them away from key party posts.

Shinshinto also reshuffled its so-called "tomorrow's cabinet" or shadow cabinet.

Shinshinto President Toshiki Kaifu maintained his post as prime minister of the shadow cabinet, while former Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata took the vice premiership.

### **NFP's Ichikawa on Tactics for Attaining Power**

*OW2809062195*

[FBIS Editorial Report] Tokyo FNN Television Network in Japanese at 2334 GMT on 23 September, during its "News 2001" program, carries a live, 10-minute discussion on the opposition New Frontier Party's [NFP] strategy for attaining political power. Taking part in the discussion are Yuichi Ichikawa, NFP Policy Research Council chairman; Takao Iwami, MAINICHI SHIMBUN editorial adviser; and Kenichi Takemura, a political commentator. The moderators are announcers Yuji Kuroiwa and Junko Hamada.

The discussion begins with Kuroiwa asking Ichikawa's opinion on the recent Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] presidential race, in which International Trade and Industry Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto was elected new LDP head. Ichikawa says: "The inauguration of Hashimoto as new LDP president will accelerate



moves within the LDP, the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ], and Sakigake [Harbinger] to prepare for the post-Murayama era. The LDP may seek an LDP one-party cabinet, although the party does not hold a majority in the house." He notes that there seems to be a crack in the LDP-SDPJ-Sakigake alliance as a result of their respective efforts to develop individual policies in the ruling coalition prior to the next general election. Iwami agrees with Ichikawa, saying the ruling parties are only pursuing their own interests in preparation for the dissolution of the House of Representatives for the general election.

They next discuss Prime Minister Murayama's recent remarks suggesting he might resign after the SDPJ forms a new party, and his later denial regarding resignation. Guessing at Murayama's intention, Ichikawa says the prime minister might have decided to remain in power until after the Diet approves the budget for FY96, and until the SDPJ-proposed new party solidifies its foundation to prevent the SDPJ from immediately falling apart. He adds: "But I think the prime minister has lost his desire to maintain power."

Asked what the NFP intends to do to grab power, Ichikawa says: "The only way for the party to attain power is to win in the next general election. We have not considered other tactics." Takemura asks Ichikawa whether it is possible that LDP defectors in the NFP will form the so-called conservative-conservative alliance with the LDP. Ichikawa replies: "As you said, there appears to be a rumor that some NFP members, or perhaps all the members, may join the LDP. But I think this should not happen. NFP members should remember the original reason behind the establishment of the NFP. We formed the party to become a political force that could compete against the powerful LDP and take the reins of government, believing that arguments between two political forces capable of taking the reins of government would help prevent political corruption and reinvigorate politics. NFP members should not leave the party, only to join another party in power, at a time when not even one general election has been held under the new electoral system." Asked what the NFP would do if both the LDP and the NFP fail to win a majority of seats in the next general election, Ichikawa merely says: "We will think about it when the outcome of the election becomes predictable."

#### Article Criticizes Cabinet Reshuffle

952B0233A Tokyo SANDE MAINICHI in Japanese  
3 Sep 95 pp 38-39

[Article by Soichiro Tahara: "A Reshuffled Cabinet That Confuses the Means and End (in column "New Sunday Editorial Comments")]

[FBIS Translated Text] "Mitsuzuka's appointment to secretary general will not materialize. It fell through."

Late on the night of 7 August, the eve of the cabinet reshuffle, a telephone call came from a newspaper reporter I know well.

Of course I also knew that the appointment which constitutes the most important key to the current drama of cabinet reshuffling is actually not a cabinet minister, but whether Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, the leader of a former faction which is supposed to have dissolved, can be installed as secretary-general.

Of course, the reason President Kono displayed tenacity to the point of abnormality in trying for Mitsuzuka as secretary general is not because he admired Mitsuzuka's character. Actually, President Kono wanted Mitsuzuka for secretary general when deciding on the three top party posts two years ago, but he purposely promoted Yoshiro Mori to secretary general because he wanted to wipe out the tint of factions, and because, above all, by a "fresh" member he wanted to send the message that the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] had become new.

It could be divined by anyone that President Kono now clinging to making Mitsuzuka secretary general is, of course, a strategic move in preparation for the September presidential election.

There is almost no doubt that Ryutaro Hashimoto of the former Obuchi faction will be a candidate in the presidential election. In any case, the former Obuchi faction is skillful at elections. It has already made considerable inroads in the former Watanabe faction, and it is difficult to say that even the former Miyazawa faction, which is close to Kono, is united. In particular, it can be seen that the 1.7 million rank and file members of the LDP are for Hashimoto six to four, or even seven to three.

In order for Kono to strengthen his footing in that difficult presidential election, the most essential condition was to completely win over the old Mitsuzuka faction; in order to do that, Kono had to realize, by any means, the appointment of Mitsuzuka as secretar general.

But the reporter said: "The appointment of Mitsuzuka as secretary general fell through."



"In order to make Mitsuzuka secretary general, he must place the current secretary general, Mori, in the cabinet. Initially he planned to vacate his position as foreign minister, and tried to put Mori in as his successor, but Prime Minister Murayama insisted that both Foreign Minister Kono and Finance Minister Takemura remain in office, so that plan did not work out."

Thereupon he created the post of "Minister for Comprehensive Economic Measures," and tried to appoint Mori to this post; but it was thought that to do so in spite of the existence of the Economic Planning Agency would mean carrying coals to Newcastle, so that plan also fell through.

To begin with, the "Minister for Comprehensive Economic Measures" was something that Michio Watanabe proposed immediately following the Upper House election; at that time Kono, himself, turned a deaf ear to it, thinking that it was carrying coals to Newcastle. The very fact that he brought it up precipitously, thinking of making it a post for Mori, is opportunism, but if we say such things, the entire reshuffle drama this time is nothing but opportunism.

Let us push on with the story.

The "Minister for Comprehensive Economic Measures" fell flat, and Kono thereupon tried to somehow push Mori into the post of Minister for Construction.

The minister for construction is Koken Nosaka, whom Prime Minister Murayama most trusts, and this Nosaka stoutly opposed handing the post of construction minister over to the LDP.

"The root of criticism of LDP politics was corruption in general contracting, so to yield the power of general contracting to the LDP would mean that the Murayama cabinet is, literally, the LDP's puppet."

It is not only Nosaka, but many within the Social Democratic Party of Japan are of the opinion: "Secure the post of Construction Minister by all means," and in the end, there being no post for Mori to enter the cabinet, he remained secretary general; that is why the reporter said that Mitsuzuka's appointment as secretary general "fell through."

#### **An Empty Reshuffle-Drama Whose Only Meaning is That of a Prelude to the Presidential Election**

Also, during this time, in opposition to President Kono, who sought a major reshuffle which would include changing his own post and Mori joining the cabinet, the anti-Kono faction contacted Prime Minister Murayama via all sorts of conduits and made many feints to check Kono, saying: "There is no meaning in a major reshuffle. Is it right for a cabinet reshuffle to be used for Kono's

undisguised plan for the presidential election?" It began to look just as though the cabinet reshuffle expressed the discord within the LDP, and that if it was a major reshuffle Kono would have won, and if it were a minor reshuffle the anti-Kono faction would have won.

They strongly requested that Home Affairs Minister Nakano and Transport Minister Kamei also remain in office. Prime Minister Murayama also wanted that, so it was far different from Kono's expectations, and the reporter who came and said "Mitsuzuka's appointment to secretary general fell through" even pointed out that "Kono, who lost self confidence in appointments, can be expected to give up the very idea of running for party president." This probably showed his understanding of the former Obuchi faction during this time.

However, contrary to the reporter's explanation, the appointment of Mitsuzuka as secretary general became a reality. Mori joined the cabinet as minister for construction and Nosaka became chief cabinet secretary; and LDP cabinet ministers other than Kono and Hashimoto were all replaced.

While watching the announcement of the new cabinet on television, I felt afresh that this time President Kono had displayed an uncharacteristic feat of strength and persisted to the very end. Perhaps it was my imagination, but President Kono's face on the occasion of the press conference appeared to be filled with the relief of having ended a battle and the feeling of satisfaction of having one's expectations come out as planned.

But, it is painfully clear for Kono and for Muto of the anti-Kono faction, that when it comes to what kind of meaning the current cabinet reshuffle had for the Murayama government, or what it aimed at, it is completely unclear.

To begin with, I also do not at understand in the least why they tried to have a cabinet reshuffle at this time.

Prime Minister Murayama saying: "We reshuffled it because we wanted to create a fresh, strong cabinet" is so empty that, just listening, I felt sorry for him. It is a reshuffle drama whose only meaning is that of a prelude to the LDP presidential election. Truly it confuses the means and the end. Murayama should have resigned right after the upper house election after all.



### **Yukio Hatoyama Challenges Hashimoto**

952B0238A Tokyo SANDE MAINICHI in Japanese  
17 Sep 95 p 24

[Unattributed article: "One Who Challenges LDP's Mr. Ryu Is Young Blood From Illustrious Hatoyama Family, Not From SDPJ"]

[FBIS Translated Text] What if Mr. Ryu (Ryutaro Hashimoto) of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) reigns? The certain LDP presidential election is a development that "will have an impact on the political situation," just as Secretary General Kubo of the Socialist Democratic Party of Japan (SDPJ) feared. Stimulated by the "generation change" of the LDP which is one-step ahead, a new "tripolar" party which opposes them has formed an atmosphere where a new generation is springing forth.

Therefore, all interest has focused on Yukio Hatoyama, the secretary general of Sakigake. The eldest son of the illustrious Hatoyama family, he is 48 years old. He is a so-called thoroughbred of the political world, but also has the uniqueness of a sudden change in careers from a long academic life with the 1986 general election.

This alone is sufficient for being a topic of conversation, but recently, Takahiro Yokomichi, previous governor of Hokkaido, who originally was supposed to have "the main role" in the new party, took a step down, saying with braggadocio that "The head of the party should be someone in their 30's or 40's. Make Hatoyama the head of the new party."

At the center is the policy group "Liberal Forum" which both Yokomichi and Hatoyama created aiming it to become the nucleus for formation of a new party. They are comrades, so to speak, but from the political career aspect, Yokomichi has superiority. It seems that boldly yielding to Hatoyama was due to "Yokomichi having the drawback of too strong of an SDPJ image" (forum source).

It now is the accepted opinion that before the House of Councilors election where the difference in route was made clear between Prime Minister Murayama who speaks of a new party by "changing the placard" of the SDPJ and Secretary General Kubo who would dissolve the SDPJ and create a completely new party, a tacit agreement was made among Kubo, Yokomichi, and Hatoyama on "Hatoyama as party chief." Because of that, there is scant surprise that the situation changes entirely when the appointment to president of Ryutaro Hashimoto, minister of international trade and industry, comes into view.

"The LDP is probably bringing Hashimoto to the forefront with the aim of appealing to the people by

making 'a generation change' and 'a reborn LDP' the new placards. When that happens, the power of Yokomichi and others to make charges will weaken with just a non-LDP, non-Shinshinto tripolar political stance. The need has appeared to incorporate by all means the element of "a new generation" in it" (political desk).

The gem that has that "element" is Hatoyama.

Indeed, Hatoyama also is a politician and setting his sights on Ryutaro Hashimoto as his opponent, he has made the first attack, "Either nationalism or a nationalistic tone is strong in the LDP's words and actions. If Hashimoto becomes the new president, I think that tendency will become even stronger."

He has begun to develop an "anti-Hashimoto" tactic, making clear the difference of dove faction liberals.

It is good that options for the voters are increasing, but the problem is the acuteness of the generation fight within the tripolar party. The old liberals faction of Prime Minister Murayama and Minister of Finance Takemura (Sakigake leader), as always, is aiming at a new party by a "coalition of the SDPJ and Sakigake." The heart of that is "because they do not want to lose their own seat of action" (young SDPJ legislator). Some SDPJ members are half jokingly and half seriously entertaining an idea that "making a new party with defeated Foreign Minister Kono, the SDPJ, and Sakigake together" (previous Chief Cabinet Secretary Igarashi).

In so far as a special skill of the SDPJ is destroying each other internally rather than external enemies, serious fears have been strongly voiced about an outbreak of war on these generation changes.

So, Murayama, "What should be done?"

### **Indictment of Murayama-Kono-Takemura Leadership**

952B0228A Tokyo SANDE MAINICHI in Japanese  
20-27 Aug 95 pp 44-45

[Article by Soichiro Tahara: "'Bill of Charges' Against Murayama, Kono, and Takemura" (in column "New Sunday Editorial Comments")]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Murayama government has suddenly begun to reveal a pitiful aspect. It is not loss of the government's prestige; in a word, the government is meandering in a zigzag path. The Social Democratic Party of Japan suffered a crushing defeat in the upper house election, and the total number of Diet members belonging to the coalition governing parties also declined greatly, so Prime Minister Murayama should have resigned at the stage at which this result appeared.



It is bound to be difficult for the platform of a coalition government to be clear. It is bound to be opaque when viewed by the public, so the public is irritated by many things because the intent and direction of the government are unclear. That is precisely why the concerned parties of the coalition government require modulation in speech and action. It appears that Prime Minister Murayama actually strengthened his "intention to resign" when he ascertained the general trend of the upper house election, and, at a meeting of the heads of the coalition's three parties late that night, was alluding to "abdication" in favor of President Kono of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP]. But I hear that Murayama retracted his proposal because of opposition from Secretary General Takemura of Sakigake, and the talk was treated as something which had never occurred. However details of the exchange among the three, which was supposed to have been treated as "something which had never occurred," soon leaked to the press. To begin with, the very fact that an exchange which was supposed to be treated as "something which had never occurred," had leaked to the outside was proof that the government had lost control of itself, but even so, it is common sense that if powerful persons voice an intention to retire, their prestige will be lost and it will produce an important obstacle to managing the government. If Prime Minister Murayama alluded to "abdication," he should have gone through with it, and if he were going to retract it in an ignoble manner, he should not have alluded to it. Because of this incident there took root the image of "a prime minister who lacks even the strength to resign." It is also extremely difficult to fathom Secretary General Takemura's behavior which prevented Prime Minister Murayama's "abdication." I understand Sakigake's reason that "it would be difficult to support a coalition led by (LDP) Party Head Kono," but while he strongly requested Prime Minister Murayama to continue, later, Takemura himself tendered his resignation as secretary general of Sakigake, and promptly retracted it. Every newspaper criticized this behavior of Takemura as a "transparent performance." In the midst of that, Takemura, who appeared on my "Sunday Project" (Asahi Television), hinted during the program at an intention to resign as finance minister, but it seems likely that somehow this will also be retracted. Then, following the midnight "drama of an unconsumed abdication," a broad reshuffling of the cabinet surfaced as the government's next task in the form of Prime Minister Murayama accepting a proposal by Kono. Of course the aim was to erase the defeat in the upper house election and the ineptitude of the abdication, and to strengthen the government's centripetal force. But moves to prevent this cabinet reshuffle arose within the LDP. Because within the party, in other words, close to him, a hold was placed on

the president's proposal. Why did this happen? Because the anti-Kono faction determined that President Kono was attempting a broad reshuffling strategy by which, looking toward the September party-president election, he sought to strengthen his base within the party by ingratiating himself through appointments to cabinet and party official posts with forces which opposed his reelection. The anti-Kono faction decided not to allow that and embarked on firmly preventing it. It was a struggle within the LDP.

### **Political Circles in Which Everyone Strives To Look Good and No One Performs a Thankless Role**

For some reason, LDP politicians are burning with the struggle within their party. The anti-Kono faction even made all sorts of appeals outside the party. If it comes to a broad reshuffle, Finance Minister Takemura will naturally also have to move, so there could be a situation in which all members of Sakigake are out of the cabinet. There have also appeared more than a few cases in which LDP politicians rejected the ministerial posts which the prime minister requested them to take, so confusion grows. In what perhaps should be called the fruits of this kind of coercive appeal, so to speak, Prime Minister Murayama did an about-face from the broad reshuffle. For a while he changed to putting the reshuffle off for all practical purposes, with just the replacement of Labor Minister Manzo Hamamoto who retired from the upper house. A prime minister who "cannot even resign" became a prime minister who "cannot even reshuffle a cabinet" of his own accord. One wants to ask what in the world they are doing. It has been said that what crushed Prime Minister Murayama's "abdication" was really a scheme of the anti-Kono faction within the LDP; and as the Murayama government revealed that it had come to the end of its tether and was stalled, it began to be pitifully clear that Prime Minister Murayama is a puppet of the LDP. But the problem goes beyond that. However much one strains one's eyes, one cannot see, in that case, who or what group in the LDP is manipulating Prime Minister Murayama. No, this way of putting it will spawn misunderstanding. Everyone strives to look good and flatters public opinion; one cannot find people who firmly make up their minds and undertake the affairs of state, people who do what should be done even if they are glared at and attacked. Of course, Kono and Takemura are acting like the same kind of victims who lament their powerlessness as Prime Minister Murayama, which is the opposite of persons in power should do. Everyone strives to look good, dislikes being hated, and does not undertake the affairs of state.... Therefore, rather than weak, the LDP-SDPJ-Sakigake coalition government ends up looking like something quite dishonest and irresponsible, and the



public's irritation is steadily approaching a dangerously critical state.

### **North Korea**

#### **Student Demonstration in Kwangju Viewed**

*SK2809053695 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0438 GMT 28 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 28 (KCNA) — More than 300 students of Chonnam National University, Choson University and other universities belonging to the Kwangju and South Cholla Provincial Federation of General Student Councils (Nam-chongnyon) staged a surprise demonstration on Wednesday in front of the building of "the U.S. Cultural Centre" in Kwangju, a Seoul-based radio report said.

The students cried out for the enactment of the May 18 special law to punish the principal culprits of the Kwangju massacre and anti-U.S. slogans.

They also urged the United States to express its clear position to probe into the truth behind the Kwangju massacre and put a period to its pressure on South Korea to open car market.

#### **South's Hanyang Students Stage 'Fierce Struggle'**

*SK2709043195 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0413 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA) — About 400 students of Hanyang University in South Korea held a fierce struggle on Sunday demanding that the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group be punished for massacre in Kwangju, a foreign news report from Seoul said.

The students burned effigies of Chon Tu-hwan, No Tae-u and Kim Yong-sam and bitterly denounced the traitor Kim Yong-sam for refusing to punish the murderers.

#### **South's Military Activity in DMZ Viewed**

*SK2809053895 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0440 GMT 28 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 28 (KCNA) — Heavy tanks and 105 mm and 90 mm artillery groups of the South Korean puppet Army deployed in the western and central sectors of the front on Sept. 26 fired more than 400 shells toward areas adjacent to the Demilitarized Zone of the Military Demarcation Line, according to military sources.

Puppet Army bandits armed with 12.7 mm machine guns also took positions near the Demilitarized Zone in the western sector of the front and fired more than 250 bullets.

This military provocation of the South Korean puppets are a premeditated act aimed at bringing the relations between the North and the South to an extremity of aggravation.

#### **South Denounced for 'Persecuting Pak Yong-kil'**

*SK2709045795 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0440 GMT 27 Sep 95*

["Brutal Suppression of Pro-Reunification Patriot Denounced" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA) — The Korean Religionist Council made public a statement on Tuesday denouncing the South Korean puppets for detaining and harshly persecuting Pak Yong-kil, a pro-reunification patriotic woman, for the reason that she visited Pyongyang.

Branding this suppression as a rude fascist act, the statement said:

Pak Yong-kil visited Pyongyang and paid high homage to the respected leader President Kim Il-song preserved in state at Kumsusan Memorial Palace.

Individually, this is an act of fulfilling her noble obligation to repay the deep love and solicitude shown by President Kim Il-song for Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, her husband. Nationally, it is a patriotic act of representing reverence of the South Korean people for the great father of the nation President Kim Il-song who devoted his whole life to the reunification of the country.

Nevertheless, the Kim Yong-sam group is harshly persecuting Presbyter Pak Yong-kil, incriminating her for her righteous act. This is an act of adding one more crime to their thrice-cursed crimes in brandishing swords against the fellow countrymen who suffered an unexpected misfortune at the loss of President Kim Il-song last year. This clearly shows that they are a group of traitors with whom the nation cannot live under the same sky.

If any misfortune occurs in her owing to the detention and harsh persecution of the old woman by the Kim Yong-sam group, they will face stronger protest and denunciation by the seventy million fellow countrymen as well as our religionists and pay dearly for it.

The statement urged the Kim Yong-sam group to unconditionally and promptly release Presbyter Pak Yong-kil, a "grandmother of reunification", and unconverted long-term prisoners and repeal the "National Security Law", an anti-reunification fascist law.



**Committee Protests Pak Yong-kil's Reimprisonment***SK2709105195 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1010 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA) — The measure committee for the release of Presbyterian Pak Yong-kil in South Korea reportedly released a statement on September 21 denouncing the South Korean fascist clique for having taken her to prison again from hospital.

The statement said that, on the morning of the 21st, jailers forcibly took her out of the hospital for reimprisonment, roughly pushing protesting nurses.

It described as an inhumane act the reimprisonment, which coincided with the increasing public concern over the unjustifiable investigation of her and the deterioration of inter-Korean relations caused by it.

It said the "government" authorities must clearly know that the reimprisonment of the old woman suffering a serious illness, the like of which cannot be found in any other country, brings the deepest disgrace to the history of the nation and if she is kept behind bars, the struggle for her release will be further intensified involving all the people.

**Chang Chol Attends 'Chinese Film Week' Ceremony***SK2709043695 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0418 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA) — A Chinese film week opened on the 46th founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

An opening ceremony was held here on Tuesday.

Invited there were Qiao Zonghuai, Chinese ambassador to Korean and embassy officials.

Vice-Premier Chang Chol, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Kim Yong-sin, officials concerned and working people in the city were present there.

Speeches were exchanged in the ceremony.

The participants saw the Chinese feature film "Chinese Policewomen."

The week will be closed on October 2.

**Chinese Middle School Teachers Group Welcomed***SK2709105395 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1014 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA) — A meeting took place at Changdok School in Pyongyang on Tuesday in welcome of the visiting

delegation of Yuwen Middle School teachers in Jilin, China.

Kim Chon-hui, deputy principal of Changdok School, in a speech said the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song who mapped up a great plan for the liberation of Korea at Changdok School, organized broad segments of youths and students to an anti-Japanese struggle in his Yuwen Middle School days and thus performed undying feats in the history of national liberation struggle of the two peoples of Korea and China.

The teachers and students of Yuwen Middle School took good care of the statue of Comrade Kim Il-song and the historical mementoes preserved in their school and used them to introduce his exploits among people, she said.

Head of the delegation Zu Jishi, deputy principal of Yuwen Middle School, in his reply said: Comrade Kim Il-song conducted his revolutionary activities while studying at Yuwen Middle School in Jilin. This is a great pride and honor for the teachers and students of our school.

Comrade Kim Il-song paid deep care and showed solicitude for the school and sent it precious gifts in his lifetime, which is a great encouragement to it, the speaker said.

He sincerely wished the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

At the end of the meeting the participants saw a performance given by art circle members of Changdok School.

Prior to the meeting, the delegation laid a floral basket and made a bow to the statue of President Kim Il-song at the school.

**Wangjaesan Music Ensemble Performs in Yanbian***SK2709215695 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1521 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA) — The Pyongyang Wangjaesan light music ensemble successfully performed in Hanji, too, during its performance tour of China.

Officials, men of culture and other peoples of the Yanbian Korean autonomous region, Jilin Province, said its performance excited Yanbian peoples very much, praising it as the culmination of art which they could find no word to express.

They said that through the colorful and excellent performance, they could see splendid achievements made by



the heroic Korean people in socialist revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

They noted that it was a very wise step that Comrade Kim Chong-il sent a powerful light music ensemble to Yanbian to demonstrate the wisdom of the Korean nation.

The light music ensemble, through performances in China, not only has given the Chinese people an opportunity to enjoy Korea's noble and beautiful art but demonstrated the might of Korea united in one mind around Comrade Kim Chong-il, they said.

They pointed out that mutual understanding of language and feelings harmonized the performers with the audience, proving that the blood of the nation is thicker than water.

They noted that Korea has been at the head of other countries in art from the '70s and no country can match Korea in art.

Meanwhile, the newspaper YONBYON ILBO September 23 devoted one whole page to accounts of the performance.

#### **Daily Criticizes Japan Over Naming of Sea**

*SK2709053695 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0457 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA) — In Japan-made maps the East Sea of Korea is termed "Sea of Japan" and Tok Islet belonging to Korea "Takeshima." In this regard, NODONG SINMUN today urges the Japanese reactionaries to correct the maps, do away with the legacies of their colonial domination and give up the design of overseas expansion.

This act of theirs is aimed at freely conducting military activities on the East Sea of Korea and justifying their reinvasion moves, the paper says in a commentary.

It further says:

From ancient times, the sea between Korea and Japan has been called "Sea of Korea," "East Sea of Korea" and "East Sea." This is well illustrated by "Chronicle of Three Kingdoms," "History of Three Kingdoms," "History of Koryo Dynasty" and many other books and maps.

At that time, the Japanese and other peoples, too, called the sea "Sea of Korea."

What is internationally recognized is not "Sea of Japan" but East Sea of Korea. It has never been termed "Sea of Japan" in international conferences.

The Japanese reactionaries, however, have made maps with the East Sea of Korea termed "Sea of Japan" and found them available in other countries in a bid to make the countries know the East Sea of Korea as "Sea of Japan" and Tok islet as an islet of Japan.

From old times, Japan has sought expansion to Korea. Their terming the East Sea of Korea "Sea of Japan" gives a glimpse of their expansion design.

After occupying Korea, the Japanese imperialists did not allow the sea to be termed East Sea of Korea. The Japanese reactionaries are still acting as they did at that time, motivated by the same ambition.

The thinking-pattern of the Japs, who have tried to dominate Korea, still remains unchanged, growing ever dangerous day by day.

But the Japanese reactionaries make a mistake. Our people will never allow their national interests and the sovereignty of their country to be encroached on. This is their unshakable stand and will.

#### **Groups of Korean Residents in Japan Arrive**

*SK2709113795 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1033 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA) — An art troupe of young Korean artistes in Japan arrived in Wonsan today by the ship "Mangyongbong-92" for a visit to the socialist homeland.

Also arriving by the same ship were a delegation of artists of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), a home-visiting group of students of Korean University under Chongnyon and the 246th short-term home-visiting group of Korean residents in Japan.

#### **PRC Daily's Delegation Visits Statue**

*SK2809053495 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0435 GMT 28 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 28 (KCNA) — A delegation of the International Softball Federation led by President Donald Emmett Porter and a delegation of the People's Daily [RENMIN RIBAO] of China on Wednesday laid bouquets of flowers and made bows before the statue of the great leader President Kim Il-song on Mansu Hill.



**International Softball Federation Group Arrives***SK2709113295 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1027 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA) — A delegation of the International Softball Federation led by President Donald Emmett Porter arrived in Pyongyang on September 27.

It was met at the airport by Chang Ung, secretary general of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

**UNDP Commissions Academy of Sciences Projects***SK2709044895 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0420 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA) — An analyzer design and development project and a project of an acetic acid production process development through carbonyl were completed at the Hamhung branch of the National Academy of Sciences under the agreement between the DPRK and the United Nations Development Programme [UNDP].

The projects were commissioned with a due ceremony on Tuesday.

The ceremony was attended by Pak Yong-hyop, first vice-president of the Hamhung branch of the National Academy of Sciences, officials concerned and Willi Scholl [name as received], deputy resident representative of the UNDP in Pyongyang.

Speeches were made at the ceremony.

The participants inspected the production processes, which were put into operation.

**Zairian Committee Celebrates WPK Founding***SK2709042295 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0411 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA) — The Zairean Preparatory Committee to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] was inaugurated in Kinshasa on September 21.

The committee consists of representatives of political parties and organisations, with the general secretary of the Lumumba Democratic Party of Zaire as its chairman and the national chairman of the Workers' Party of Zaire and the national chairman of the National Movement of the Genuine Lumumbist Combatants of Zaire as its vice-chairmen.

The preparatory committee will invigorate a movement to learn from the precious experience of the WPK and

organise various political and cultural events on the 50th anniversary of the WPK.

**Pomchonghangnyon Overseas Delegation Arrives***SK2709114395 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1034 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA) — A delegation of the overseas headquarters of the National Alliance of Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification (Pomchonghangnyon) headed by Cho Son-o, vice-chairman of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, and Yi Chong-su, vice-chairman of the South Korean Youth League in Japan, who are directors of the joint secretariat of the overseas headquarters of Pomchonghangnyon, arrived in Wonsan on Wednesday by the ship "Mangyongbong-92".

Yi Chong-su made public a statement upon arrival.

**Vice President Meets Palestinian Delegation***SK2709113495 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1031 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA) — Yi Chong-ok, Politburo member of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and vice-president of the DPRK, met and had a friendly talk with a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Democratic Front led by its Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah at the Mansudae Assembly Hall today.

Present on the occasion were Choe Chin-su, a vice department director of the WPK Central Committee, and Shahir Muhammad, Palestinian ambassador to Korea.

The head of the delegation said there that the great leader President Kim Il-song built the WPK, a revolutionary party, and led the struggle of the Korean people for socialism to victory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is creditably carrying forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader President Kim Il-song, is wisely leading the struggle for accelerating socialist construction and achieving the country's reunification, he said.

He said Korean socialism convinced them that socialism is sure to win.

"We express high tribute to the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and extend congratulations to the Korean people on the 50th anniversary of the WPK," he said.



**Kim Chong-il Receives Gift From Palestinian Leader**

*SK2709110495 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1026 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from the secretary general of the Palestine Liberation Democratic Front.

The gift was handed to Choe Tae-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, by Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah.

**Kim Chong-il Receives Gift From Jordanian King**

*SK2709110295 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1025 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from His Majesty Husayn the First, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The gift was handed to chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Yang Hyong-sop by speaker of the House of Representatives Sa'd al-Surur on a visit to Korea.

**Kim Chong-il Receives Gift From PRC Group**

*SK2709105795 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1024 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from the friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

It was handed to an official concerned by Lieut. General Zhang Gong, political commissar of the academy of military science of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the head of the delegation.

**Kim Chong-il Receives Greetings From Abroad**

*SK2809051495 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0431 GMT 28 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 28 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received congratulatory telegrams from foreign party leaders on the 47th anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They are Frank Baude, chairman of the C.C., the Communist Party- KPML (R) of Sweden; Chairman Timo Lahdenmaki and General Secretary Heikki Mannikko of the for Peace and Socialism-the Communist Work-

ers' Party of Finland; Juan Ramos, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain; Roberto Gabriele, general secretary of the Movement for Peace and Socialism of Italy; Johann Fruehwirth, chairman of the Justice Party of Austria; Joao Amazonas, chairman of the C.C., the Brazilian Communist Party; Carlos Dias Da Graca, general secretary of the Liberation Movement- Social Democratic Party of Sao Tome and Principe; Angel Castro Lavarello, chairman of the Peruvian Front for National Liberation; and Alvaro Vasquez Del Real, general secretary of the C.C., the Communist Party of Colombia.

They extend warmest congratulations to Comrade Kim Chong-il on the national day and wish him a long life in good health.

They wish the Korean people success in the efforts to build socialism and accomplish the just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

**Kim Chong-il Thanks Merchant Ship's Crew**

*SK2809051595 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0427 GMT 28 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 28 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent thanks to party organisations in Songyo District, Pyongyang; the officials and crewmen of the merchant ship Chongjin under the Ministry of Marine Transport; Ho Tok-song, an instructor of the Korean Taekwondo Committee; and other units, officials and working people for their exemplary assistance to the People's Army.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army [KPA], thanked the soldiers of the Yi Chong-sik unit of the KPA; Chong Tong-hun, a commander of a sub-unit of the Chon In-tok unit of the Korean border guards, and his wife; and Kim Yong-il, a public security man of the Pak Ki-chun public security department, for the communist virtues they had displayed.

**Kim Chong-il Thanks Mass Gymnastics Group**

*SK2809053295 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0434 GMT 28 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 28 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent gifts to officials and creators of the mass gymnastic creative group who were successful in the mass gymnastic creation and display.

They successfully created and performed mass gymnastic displays "We Will Hold Him Forever in High Esteem" and "The Great Leader of People" this year.



The gymnastic displays demonstrated the firm faith and will of the Korean people that the great leader President Kim Il-song is always with them and impressively showed in a grand epical canvas Korea vigorously advancing for a complete victory of socialism and the reunification of the country, holding Comrade Kim Chong-il in high esteem as the great leader of the party and the people.

The gifts were conveyed at a meeting held here on Wednesday. After decrees of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK were read out, honorary titles and orders of the republic were awarded to the officials and creators of the creative group, who have made achievements in the mass gymnastic creation and display.

A letter of pledge to Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the meeting.

#### **District Party Secretary Lauds Kim Chong-il**

*SK2709124295 Pyongyang Korean Central  
Broadcasting Network in Korean  
2242 GMT 26 Sep 95*

[Interview with Cho Chong-nam, secretary of Pyongyang Taedonggang District Party Committee, by station reporter Kim Chong-su; place and date not given: "The Immortal Achievement That Established the Party's Leadership in the Economic Construction" — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Kim] How are you?

[Cho] How are you?

[Kim] During the 50 years since the party was founded, our party wisely led the socialist economic construction and made a great achievement in this field. Let us talk about this.

[Cho] The great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il wisely organized and led the work to strengthen the party's leadership in the socialist economic construction. The great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out: The achievement of the socialist economic construction depends on the party's leadership in the economic construction; the socialist economic construction can be conducted as planned and intended by the great leader [suryong] when we properly guarantee the party's leadership in the economic construction. The importance of the revolutionary policy on strengthening the party's leadership in the socialist economic construction presented by him is the political and policy guidance on the economic construction.

[Kim] In order to strengthen the party's leadership in the economic construction, he emphasized that the party organizations should give precedence to the work to implement the great leader's [suryong] teachings and the party's economic policies, which embody the teachings.

[Cho] That is correct. In order to make the party organizations place precedence on the work to implement the great leader's [suryong] teachings and the party's economic policies, which are the embodiment of the teachings, the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il first made the organizations pay attention to and properly solve the problems the leader [suryong] intended to solve. A good example is that, in 1974, he initiated the 70-day battle to implement people's economic plan and aroused all party members and people to the battle. On the 40th founding anniversary of the Republic in 1988, he took measures to strengthen the party's leadership in order to bring about new upsurges in the socialist economic construction. As a result, the people's economic plan intended by the fatherly leader was successfully implemented. In guiding the socialist economic construction, he led us to be fully alert about defeatism and ceaselessly strengthened the party's leadership in the socialist economic construction, in accordance with the deepening and developing revolution and construction. Indeed, there are countless cases in which he led the party organizations to properly solve the problems the great leader [suryong] intended and wished to solve, and ensured our party's economic policies were better implemented during the days.

[Kim] Another important point of the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il's guidance on strengthening the party's leadership in the socialist economic construction is that he led the party organizations to vigorously implement the organizational and political work to organize and mobilize the masses to implement the party's economic policies.

[Cho] Yes, that is correct. To organize and mobilize the masses to implement the party's economic policies, the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il stressed that the party members and working people should first be strongly armed with the great leader's [suryong] teachings and the party's policies, which are the embodiment of the teachings. He had the administration and economic functionaries be strongly armed with the party's economic policies so that they broadly explain and infiltrate the great leader's [suryong] teachings and party policies among the producer masses and make them know exactly what are the party policies on their sectors and properly implement the policies. In addition, he made them vigorously conduct the economic agitation work and actively implement the party's economic policies. In particular, he had the party func-



tionaries always strap knapsacks on their backs like the anti-Japanese guerrillas, and go to the production fields of the masses and be with the ranks to vigorously conduct the economic agitation work and make the masses implement the great leader's [suryong] teachings and the party's economic policies.

[Kim] He also paid deep attention to the party organizations to ensure that they properly organize and guide the mass movement to organize and mobilize the masses to implement the party's economic policies.

[Cho] Yes, that is correct. The great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il initiated various mass movements in conformity with the demands of the developing reality, and wisely led us to actively conduct the movements. In the end of 1975, he presented the revolutionary slogan: "Ideology, technology, and culture should all follow the *chuche* demand," and initiated the movement to seize the three revolutions red flag. He kindled the first beacon of the movement in Komdok and Chongsan-ri, and expanded the flame to all aspects and all units. He stressed this movement as a party-level movement and had functionaries strengthen the guidance on carrying out the movement. He presented the revolutionary policy to conduct the movement of learning from the heroes, and closely linked this movement with the movement of seizing the three revolutions red flag, and asked the functionaries to vigorously carry out both movements.

[Kim] He combined the party work with the economic work and led us to vigorously advance the socialist economic construction. Please tell us about this point.

[Cho] In order to combine the party work with the economic work, he had the party organizations and functionaries bear a correct view on the economic work and strongly push forward the work, and made them ceaselessly improve and complete the guidance method on administrative and economic agencies.

[Kim] In conformity with the demands of the developing reality, the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il formulated the party's leadership system in the state administration and economic agencies and wisely led the work to strengthen the guidance on the leadership system.

[Cho] Yes. The great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il had party organizations of the central organs, including committees and ministries of the Administration Council, properly fulfill their duties in conformity with the demands of the developing reality, and made them correctly guide the economic work. Under his wise leadership, the party's leadership system was orderly established in the administrative and economic

work; the guidance methods were improved; the party work was closely combined with the administrative and economic work; and the party's leadership in the socialist economic construction was further strengthened. By wisely leading the work to strengthen the party's leadership in the socialist economic construction, the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il accomplished an immortal achievement in implementing the cause of the *chuche* idea.

[Kim] In this short hour, we cannot talk about all the immortal achievements of the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il during the days he established the party's leadership in the economic construction. We shall stop here. Thank you.

#### Editorial Views Fighting Spirit of Working Class

952C0174A Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN  
in Korean 10 Jun 95 p 1

[Editorial: "Onward to the High Drumbeat of Revolution Accelerating the General March!"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The fighting spirit of our working class and people is now extraordinarily high as they have vigorously launched into a struggle upholding the slogans of the party Central Committee [PCC] marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of the party.

Today our party demands that the enhanced revolutionary fervor of the masses be stirred up even higher for further vigorous upsurges in the general march movement to add luster to the 50th party anniversary with a grand festival of victors.

It is our party's intent in the present period to get the drumbeat of revolution to roll out on all fronts of socialist construction.

Under the party leadership, we must thoroughly carry through its revolutionary economic strategies and generate new revolutionary upsurges in all branches and units, with the same spirit and mettle as we demonstrated in the 1970's dashing forward with the power of *chollima* and the Speed Battle combined.

The great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out:

**"We should carry forward the glorious struggle tradition of our people and spur all the people to a heroic struggle to ultimately attain the revolutionary cause of *chuche*."**

Where the drumbeat of revolution reverberates, there is a dynamic revolutionary march and a proud victory.

To make the drumbeat of revolution reverberate means to bring the mettle of struggle and advance, the spirit of



creation and innovation, to pervade the entire nation. It symbolizes the intensity of the revolution on the march knowing of no aging nor slumping, as well as the extraordinary upsurge in the people's political fervor.

The drumbeat of revolution is a solemn marching song making the hearts of the people beat with excitement. It is the roaring of the revolutionary cannon calling them to a new struggle and feats.

The drumbeat of revolution is the resounding echo of the iron will, matchless courage and revolutionary mettle of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il to advance forcefully the revolution and construction against any difficulties, and to finally accomplish the revolutionary cause of *chuche* charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

We, making revolution under the leadership of the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, love the drumbeat of revolution, the tune of revolution. To advance and advance more, to struggle and struggle more — to the drumbeat of revolution — is the struggle method and the revolutionary ethos of *chuche*-type revolutionaries. We should push forward to the high drumbeat of revolution, for new victories dynamically and absolutely indomitably, like the warriors and disciples of the great Comrade Kim Chong-il that we are.

Today our party is calling all our people to an all-out assault on the heavy and gigantic tasks confronting them. At this crucial juncture, the whole party and all the people must rise to the call and whip up the flames of great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction. Thus, they should see to it that miracles and innovations take place wherever our working class and people live and work, and that the dynamic drumbeat of revolution rolls out throughout the country.

Moving forward dynamically to the high drumbeat of revolution is the invincible mettle of our party led by the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Our party is a party making revolution, a party waging struggle. With our party whose mission is to bring the revolutionary cause of *chuche* to consummation, it is its traditional propensity to cut its path by struggle, and to gain victory by struggle.

Whenever it ran into a severe ordeal, our party turned the adversity into a prosperity by directly standing up to it, leading the revolution to greater upsurges. Led by the party, our people have followed an untrodden path that is complicated and is full of hazards, holding aloft the banner of continuous revolution. And we have now reached a height from which the complete victory of socialism is in sight.

But we still have a long way to go, and the course of the revolution before us is as arduous and as perilous as ever. It is our party's inflexible faith and will to lead the Korean revolution to continued upsurges by trusting absolutely our people whose core is the working class, and by relying on their strength and wisdom.

Today our party, holding aloft the red revolutionary banner, is inspiring our people to new struggle and feats. For our party members and people who, together with the party, have come through all sorts of hardships, it is the loftiest duty to press ahead vigorously in the general march to accelerate the socialist cause upholding the instructions left by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and firmly united around the PCC being of the same mind.

The drumbeat of revolution is the footsteps of loyalty — the loyalty of all our people resolved to cast their lot with the party and share joys and sorrows alike, with all their destinies entrusted entirely to the party and the leader [suryong]. When we beat the war drum of revolution high and fight on with redoubled courage and soaring spirits, we will be showing to the whole world the high dignity and the mighty, invincible image of the Workers Party of Korea moving forward in one with the people, an ever-victorious party trained and tested in the storms of revolution.

To continue to move forward dynamically to the ringing drumbeat of revolution is an important requirement in adding luster to the 50th anniversary of the founding of the party with a grand festival of victors.

Today's general march, which our people are hastening, is a sacred struggle to make our country, our fatherland, richer and stronger under the party leadership. It is a worthy general-march movement to further glorify a proud period of the Workers Party era. We must carry through the party's revolutionary economic strategies thoroughly to lift the people's living standards to epoch-making levels, and to strengthen the political, economic, and military might of the fatherland in every way.

The goals of our struggle are extraordinarily high, and it is by no means an easy task to achieve them on our own. Success solely depends on the struggle of our people themselves.

The drumbeat of revolution transmits the powerful pulse of the resolution and will, and the confidence in victory, of our party and people ready to lay down their lives if necessary to find a breakthrough in the face of any difficulties and make another leap forward.

This is the very time, the most exciting time, for our party and people to push ahead with their dynamic



struggle to the drumbeat of revolution performing miracles and innovations.

The drumbeat of revolution is also the beat signaling victory. Wherever it reverberates, there are thunderous cries of "Long live the victory of socialism!" When we fight on forcefully to the ringing drumbeat of revolution, we can crush resolutely the imperialists' desperate offensives with our revolutionary offensives, bring about uninterrupted upsurges in socialist construction, and hold on to the banner of revolution, the banner of socialism, steadfastly.

All the people must maintain their revolutionary spirit high in today's general march. They should never be self-complacent about victories they have achieved but continue to speed up the march of socialist construction. All the progressive peoples of the world are watching our heroic struggle moving forward vigorously on the road of socialism under the high revolutionary banner of the *chuche* ideology. They foresee a bright future in the solemn realities taking place in our country.

Moving forward dynamically to the high drumbeat of revolution is precisely a thing that gives full play to the true character of Korean communists holding steadfast to the red banner of revolution. It is a way for them to acquit themselves fully of the heavy responsibility they bear to the age and the revolution.

The history of our people who have continued to advance under the leadership of the party and the leader is a shining path adorned with victories they have won by fighting to the drumbeat of revolution.

Our people are a people who love to make revolution, who love to wage struggle. They are the most revolutionary people who fight on faithfully, always prepared to jump into fire and water if the party tells them to.

In the memorable 1970's, when the great cause of *chuche*ization for the whole society was in full swing, our people, upholding highly the leadership of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, kindled the fiery Speed Battle drive, performing unprecedented miracles and innovations in socialist construction. It was in those historically significant days that we first heard the militant term "the drumbeat of revolution." It meant the roaring of the cannon that spread through the high-spirited Speed Battle march; it demonstrated the mettle of our people infinitely faithful to the great party. Our people never forget the triumphant history of the proud days when they, upholding the glorious Party Center, created the "70-day battle speed" and generated the great revolutionary upsurges.

The drumbeat of revolution is the proud marching song of our revolution that should be kept reverberating all

the time. It is the heartbeat of *chuche* Korea, vigorous and full of vitality. As they did in the memorable 1970's, all our people, vigorously launching into today's general march with the conviction of victory and optimism, will continue to perform new miracles and feats. Precisely therein lies the way we should follow to carry forward the glorious struggle tradition of our party, as well as the firm guarantee for brilliant success in the ultimate attainment of the revolutionary cause of *chuche*.

For us today, the red banner is the symbol of immutable loyalty to and faith in the revolution; by the same token, the drumbeat of revolution is the manifestation of burning revolutionary passion, total devotion, and inexhaustible strength.

The red banner held high by the great leader [*yongdoja*] Comrade Kim Chong-il, the ever-victorious, iron-willed commander, is calling us to the general march; the drumbeat of revolution is driving us forward with irresistible force.

It is the traditional features of our people, with the working class as the core, that they faithfully fight on under the party leadership, with their hearts always in tune with the forceful beat of the age and the revolution.

All party members and the working people must raise the drumbeat of revolution even higher and move on along the road pointed to by the party, fighting on as staunchly as they did in the past.

To accelerate more dynamically the general march of socialist construction to the drumbeat of revolution, it is necessary to, first of all, ensure that the spirit of marching with the same revolutionary mettle as that of the great leader [*yongdoja*] Comrade Kim Chong-il pervades the whole society.

The vigorous mettle of a people making revolution manifests itself profusely in the process of their realizing the great features of their leader.

The great leader [*yongdoja*] Comrade Kim Chong-il is our destiny and our future. He is the symbol of invincibility bestowing faith and fighting spirit on the people making revolution.

Because the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il takes the helm, our ranks are a hundred times stronger, and the whole society is vibrant with the dynamic revolutionary spirit.

It is the revolutionary method maintained steadfastly by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il that we must move on dynamically to the high drumbeat of revolution. Our people are a revolutionary people breathing by the ideology of the great leader [*yongdoja*]



Comrade Kim Chong-il, advancing by the mettle of Comrade Kim Chong-il, and winning every battle by the resources of Comrade Kim Chong-il. Keeping this great honor engraved on our hearts, we must always live and fight in a revolutionary manner.

It is the innate disposition of the great Comrade Kim Chong-il, the Mt. Paektu-type leader [yongdoja], to accumulate new victories in the revolution by facing head-on any difficulties in a bold offensive spirit. All party members and the working people must learn by experience from the great leadership style of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il in destroying imperialists' counterrevolutionary offensives with revolutionary offensives, and in turning a misfortune into a blessing. Thus, they must ensure that the same spirit of advance and the same spirit of innovation fill up the country as in the days of the "70-day battle," when they launched the fiery Speed Battle drive and overcame all barriers in the great socialist construction.

It is an important characteristic of the leadership of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il to lead every work with ambition and passion and firmly confident of the victory of the revolution. It is our faith that as long as we have with us the forever unmoving foundation of our revolution — which has been laid for us by the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il — and the revolutionary party, and the heroic people with the working class as the core, we can surely be the winner in today's general march, too. With this inflexible faith engraved on our hearts, we will fight on dynamically. All functionaries, party members and the working people must learn from the leadership style of the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, and implement the party's grand plans, always with strong enthusiasm and fervor for work and full of go. They must live and struggle intensely and militantly at any time and at any place.

The revolutionary people fighting on under the great iron-willed commander — the great human beings — always have their revolutionary songs full of optimism. Where their singing goes high, there is revolutionary optimism; where there is revolutionary optimism overflowing, there are innovations taking place. With the general march vigorously under way to mark the 50th party anniversary with a grand festival of victors, now is the very time for their revolutionary songs, the songs of struggle, to reverberate across the country. We must live and work energetically, singing aloud the revolutionary songs showing our burning loyalty to, and confidence in, the great leader [yongdoja].

To accelerate dynamically the socialist general march to the high drumbeat of revolution, we must also

strengthen in every way the wholehearted unity of the leader [suryong], the party, and the masses, which is the most important foundation of the revolution.

The drumbeat of revolution is the shout of victory that can be raised only by the revolutionary ranks on the march with that wholehearted unity. Consolidating the ranks of the party and the revolution as a complete whole, their unity as one in terms of ideology and purpose, destiny and future — herein lies the key to bringing on miracles and innovations. We must defend steadfastly, as the apple of our eyes, our wholehearted unity, the firm unity of the whole party, all the people, and the entire army around the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, and, with the might of that wholehearted unity, we must accelerate socialist construction. Keeping it in mind that the future of our fatherland and nation is bright only because we have the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il with us, all party members and the working people must resolutely protect and defend the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il politically and ideologically, and with their lives. They must continue to firmly adhere to the ideological theories of Comrade Kim Chong-il as the eternal lifeline of our party and revolution.

Our society is giving full play today to the great ethos of unity, the wholehearted unity, as all — holding the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il aloft as their real father — support the party cause with loyalty, helping and leading one another. This makes today's general march movement of socialism the worthier and its future the brighter. We must bring the fine communist virtues to effloresce in the whole society even more sweepingly and, by doing so, ensure that all the people, with the working class as the core, live and struggle heroically with loyalty to the party and the revolution engraved on their hearts. We must make it absolutely sure that no heretical elements that could gnaw at the sound, revolutionary ethos of our society will ever sneak in among us.

To bring about new upsurges in socialist construction to the drumbeat of revolution, it is also important that all party members and the working people have the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality for party policy, and that they implement the grand plans of the party through to the end.

Ideology determines everything. The higher the fervor of people making revolution in support of the party and the stronger their loyalty, the louder goes the drumbeat of revolution.

The combat tasks put forth by our party today are an expression of the profound confidence and expectations bestowed on party members and the working people by



the party and the leader [suryong]. We must accept tasks entrusted us by the party not as simple directives or orders but as infinite glory and joy and proud demands of life, and put all our strength and talents into devoted struggle to accomplish them. Those who burn their hearts day and night with one and the same thought, namely, about carrying out party policy, and who devote themselves body and soul to the struggle to accomplish party-assigned tasks, with the rock-firm faith that it is their glory to live for that cause and it is also their glory to die for the same ... those people are bona fide revolutionary warriors. We must become true loyalists, achievers of miracles and feats, by taking the PCC slogans as the guiding principle in work and life and struggling to bring into realities, fully and at any costs, the intent of the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il contained in them. In the past, we launched the great chollima march to rise from the ashes on the war-devastated land in the same indomitable spirit as the anti-Japanese guerrillas had in their "arduous march"; today, invoking the same revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, we must boldly launch into the current march to adorn the history of our party with proud feats again.

Upholding the party's revolutionary economic strategies, all party members and the working people must carry out thoroughly the guidelines of agriculture-first, light industry-first, and foreign trade-first policy; they must accomplish thoroughly and unconditionally the assigned combat tasks in all sectors of the people's economy, including the coal industry, power industry, railway transport, and the metal industry. Especially, they should concentrate all their resources on their immediate farming in a stepped-up struggle to add luster to the 50th party anniversary with a bumper crop.

It is guiding functionaries who should lead the van beating the drum with the sticks in their hands. When guiding functionaries, the commanding personnel of the revolution, seethe, only then do the masses seethe even more, bringing the drumbeat of revolution to echo higher across the country.

People making revolution do not back off in the face of any difficulty. Nor they talk about conditions. All functionaries must lead the way for the masses, cutting the path of assault in today's general march, with the firm resolution and high fighting spirit that they will not stop until they fulfill the duties imposed on them by the party. Functionaries must organize and launch all economic organizational work according to the intent of the party with lofty political outlook, ingenious ideas, capabilities for revolutionary deployment, and high organizational abilities. By doing so, they will

become faithful revolutionary warriors supporting the party not with words but with actual work results.

To bring the drumbeat of revolution to reverberate higher across the country, we must also enhance in every way the militant functions and role of party organizations at all levels.

Practical experience in socialist construction shows that if party organizations act vigorously, the morale of the masses increases, and that if the masses are set in motion, all problems are solved.

The party is a political organization; political work is the basic duty of political organizations. Party organizations at all levels must strengthen more than ever their organizational political work to organize and mobilize party members and the working people into the struggle to carry through the PCC slogans. They must do their work with people well, leading all party members and the working people to fully display their strength, wisdom, and techniques in today's general march. Thus, they must lead them positively so that they can celebrate the 50th party anniversary with the great pride that they have just presented the motherly party with a worthy gift with their labor in honor of the occasion.

How high the drumbeat of revolution will go depends on the intensity of propaganda and agitation. Our party now has strong capabilities of propaganda and agitation. Now is the time for us to launch a dynamic propaganda and agitation offensive to bring in an exalted political atmosphere to wrap the whole country. By fully mobilizing all means of propaganda and agitation, including newspapers and broadcasts, and all forms and methods of ideological work, party organizations must make work sites across the country seethe with the spirit of innovation, with the sonorous singing voice of revolutionary songs filling the air everywhere. In particular, they must step up economic propaganda, ensuring that wherever the masses work, the voice of the party rings resoundingly, and that wherever the voice of the party rings, the flames of miracle and innovation burn high.

The drumbeat of revolution is the symbol of the heroic spirit of our working class and people on the vigorous march united around the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il being of the same mind.

No force in the world can block the path of advance of our party and people who, holding aloft the red banner, are moving on dynamically to the high drumbeat of revolution.

Let us all unite firmly around the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, raise the drumbeat of revolu-



tion higher and accelerate the magnificent general march to mark the 50th party anniversary with high political fervor and brilliant labor results.

#### **Social Scientists Observe WPK Anniversary**

*SK2709043795 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0424 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA) — A symposium of social scientists was held here on Tuesday to mark the 50th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

Speakers said at the symposium that over the past 50 years the WPK has taken the *chuche* idea as its guiding idea and thoroughly established *chuche* in all fields of its building and activities in conformity with the demand of the idea and thus strengthened and developed itself into an invincible revolutionary party under the leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

They proved that President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il have laid down the most correct tasks of the social science at every stage of developing revolution and turned the social science into a revolutionary and popular science which makes positive contributions to realising independence of the popular masses.

The social science of Korea has developed into the revolutionary social science which is greatly conducive to carrying out the tasks of the developing revolution at every stage, taking the *chuche* idea as its guiding idea, they stressed, adding that this is entirely attributable to the wise leadership of the fatherly leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and is an immortal exploit performed by them.

#### **Meeting Marks 50th Anniversary of Local Paper**

*SK2709041195 Pyongyang Korean Central Television Network in Korean 1100 GMT 26 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] On 22 September, a report meeting marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of HAMNAM ILBO [South Hamgyong Province daily] was held in Hamhung.

In the report meeting, a congratulatory letter from the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea was delivered to reporters, editorial staff members, and employees of HAMNAM ILBO amid the participants' enthusiastic applause.

O Il-hyon, editor-in-chief of HAMNAM ILBO, made a report at the meeting, which was followed by discussions.

The speakers said the HAMNAM ILBO has traversed the glorious road under the wise leadership of the party and the leader during the 50 years since it was founded in September 1945, has resolutely safeguarded our party's lines and policies with the revolutionary press activities, and has satisfactorily carried out its mission as propaganda educators and organization forerunners in vigorously inspiring the masses into realizing the party's lines and policies.

They said the daily will actively contribute to celebrating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the party as a grand festival of victors by publishing many news items and publications that arouse the party members and working people to the struggle to carry forth the slogans of the party Central Committee.

#### **Party Officials' Symposium Marks WPK Founding**

*SK2709105595 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1023 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA) — A symposium of party officials training centres was held at Kim Il-song higher party school in Pyongyang on Tuesday to mark the 50th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

Speakers at the symposium said that the WPK has covered the glorious road of 50 years under the leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, creating a new great history in the building of the revolutionary party of the working class and it has developed into an invincible party with high degree of militant power and leadership ability.

They said that since its foundation the WPK has led socialism to brilliant victory with its experienced and tested leadership under the banner of the *chuche* idea and built the best man-centered socialism on this land. They profoundly proved with historical facts the wisdom and vitality of leadership of the party over the revolution and construction.

Core members of the party, the able leading officials of the revolution capable of firmly defending the Korean-style socialism of *chuche*, have successfully been trained under the wise guidance and warm love of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the great general Kim Chong-il, who regard the party officials training work as an important matter of the country, they said, adding that this is a clear proof of the validity and vitality of the WPK's policy of training officials.



**Relay Race Groups Advance Toward Pyongyang**

*SK2709082695 Pyongyang Korean Central Television Network in Korean 1100 GMT 26 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] At a time when all the people across the country are waging active struggle to glorify the 50th anniversary of the founding of the party with high political enthusiasm and brilliant labor feats, relay race groups — which left different parts of the country to convey letters of loyalty addressed to Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader [yongdoja] of our party and people — are stoutly advancing toward the place where the grand October festival will be held.

Bearing the banners of portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, the members of the relay race groups of Administration Council committees and departments and central organs are energetically running forward. Their hearts are filled with a burning pledge to complete to the end the chuche revolutionary cause by only believing in and following the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il according to the fatherly leader's behests.

Meanwhile, the loyalty letter-carrying relay groups, which left the historic Mt. Paektu secret camp, Hoeryong, and other parts of the country, were warmly greeted and sent off by the working people of different strata, soldiers of the People's Army, and students and youths at every place they arrived, and are running toward the place where the grand October festival will be held.

While transferring and taking over the loyalty letters addressed to the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, the members of the relay race groups, which are traveling every nook and corner of the country that is seething with the pledge to carry forth the party's revolutionary economic strategy, are renewing their resolution to endlessly add luster to the glorious Workers Party of Korea, founded by the fatherly leader as the party of Comrade Kim Il-song; to boundlessly uphold the respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il; to enrich our country, our fatherland; and to consummate to the end the chuche revolutionary cause.

**KDWU Officials, Members Hold Symposium**

*SK2809055395 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 28 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 28 (KCNA) — A symposium of officials and members of the Korean Democratic Women's Union [KDWU] took place here on Tuesday to mark the 50th anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

The symposium dealt with the great exploits performed by the great leader President Kim Il-song and the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in building the revolutionary party of chuche type and strengthening and developing it. It also focused on their wise guidance over the building of working people's organizations.

Speakers said that the WPK should be strengthened and developed into the glorious party of Comrade Kim Il-song in order to invariably maintain its revolutionary character as a revolutionary party of chuche type, harden its unity and cohesion in every way and thoroughly realize its leadership over the revolution and construction. This is a sure guarantee for creditably carrying forward to completion the revolutionary cause of chuche, they stressed.

They stressed that all the union members should be made genuine loyal subjects, dutiful daughters with absolute worship for the great General Kim Chong-il and the KDWU further strengthened and developed into a reliable defender and helper of the WPK, thus making an active contribution to the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

**Cadres View Kindergarteners' Performance**

*SK2709045195 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, September 27 (KCNA) — Pak Song-chol, Choe Kwang, Choe Taepok, Yang Hyong-sop and other party and government cadres, educational workers and men of culture, art and the press appreciated a national art performance of kindergarteners at the Mansudae Art Theatre on Tuesday.

The performers put on stage a chorus "We Yearn After Generalissimo", a dance "Snack Time of Love", and male solo and chorus "He Is Always With Us", which impressively represent the boundless reverence and earnest yearning of the Korean children for their father Generalissimo Kim Il-song.

Put on stage were a song of triplets "We Are Happy Children", a solo dance "I, Too, Breed Chicks" and circus "Trio Plastic Etude".

Among other numbers were a female solo "It Is the Same", a male group singing "Play Music", a male group dance "We Are, too, Children Army of General" and a sports dance and chorus "We Will Hold General Kim Chong-il in High Esteem".

The numbers represented the determination of children to fully prepare themselves to be creditable successors to the revolution to shoulder the future of Kim Il-song's



Korea, as loyal and filial sons and daughters holding respected General Kim Chong-il, the same with the father generalissimo, as their real father.

#### **Daily Urges Work of Assisting Railway Sector**

*SK2709125895 Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON  
in Korean 29 Jul 95 p 3*

[Article by Kim Hung-sik: "Important Problems in Assisting the Railway Sector"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Vigorously assisting the railway sector by launching a popular movement is our party's consistent policy.

In presenting ways and methods to give high priority to railway transportation, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song strongly stressed a need to vigorously assist the railway sector by launching an all-state, all-people movement, and our party has taken momentous measures to assist the railway sector and wisely led this work.

The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has taught: "...must vigorously assist the railway sector by launching an all-party, all-state, all-people movement."

Our party has strongly stressed a need to assist the railway sector by launching an all-people movement and positively take care of and do maintenance on railroads and taken appropriate measures.

Officials and workers in all sectors of the people's economy and across the country have come to have an excellent trait of vigorously assisting, materialistically and technologically, the railway sector in terms of manpower and positively taking care of and doing maintenance on railroads in hearty response to the party's revolutionary intentions. For officials to carry out this work purposefully in step with a growing trait of assisting the railway sector by launching a social movement is an important guarantee for a success.

What is more important than anything else in assisting the railway sector by launching an all-people movement and positively taking care of and doing maintenance on railways is for all officials and workers in all sectors and units to have a correct view on this work.

The railway sector is a leading sector in the people's economy and the artery of the country. Production and construction cannot be done without railway transportation, and people cannot lead convenient lives without it. The railway sector helps virtually the rest of the sectors, and everyone uses railway transportation. Therefore, it is important for us to have the perception and position that we must assist the railway sector as if it were our own sector, realizing that the work of the railway sector

is my work and that only when we give high priority to railway transportation, can we score gains in production and construction, make the country more prosperous and powerful, and lead better lives. Only when we have the firm position that the work of the railway sector is that of our sector, that of our unit, and the work which all of us must assist as if it were our own work, can we carry out this work as the party intends. This is clearly proven by a recent example. Administrative and economic institutions of North Hamgyong Province, South Pyongan Province, Chagang Province, Haeju of South Hwanghae Province, Kumya County of South Hamgyong Province, Sapo District of Hamhung, and other provinces, cities, counties, and districts and the Forestry Ministry, the Marine Transportation Ministry, the Building Materials Industry Ministry, and other committees and ministries of the Administration Council are substantially and well assisting the railway sector. They are doing so because officials of these institutions have the correct view that the work of assisting the railway sector is their own work and have the revolutionary spirit of positively carrying out the work. Experiences show that if officials positively assist the railway sector as if it were their own sector, people find much reserves and possibilities for substantially assisting the railway sector.

What is also important in assisting the railway sector on a popular basis is to substantially carry out the work of strengthening the material and technological basis of the railway sector and more vigorously expediting railway transportation.

There are numerous ways to assist the railway sector by launching a popular movement. One can assist the railway sector in terms of manpower by taking care of and doing maintenance on railroads. One can also assist the railway sector materially and technologically by providing materials and equipment to the railway sector. Different sectors and units must decide on how to assist the railway sector depending on real circumstances. What is important here is to set clear-cut goals and substantially assist the railway sector. In this way, one can fruitfully assist the railway sector by launching a popular movement and substantially contribute to giving high priority to railway transportation.

Various committees and ministries of the Administration Council and regional administrative and economic institutions are purposefully and sincerely carrying out the work of assisting the railway sector. An example is the fact that rail ties, bolts and nuts, track gauge supports, rubber mats, gravels, and other materials are being sent to regional railway units, that passenger and freight cars are being repaired with social assistance according to the plan, and that stations are well carrying out the work of loading and unloading goods and doing maintenance.



nance on loading and unloading equipment with the people's assistance. This trait greatly helps strengthen the railway sector materially and technologically and take care of and do maintenance of railroads. This is important because it not only provides material and technological assistance to the railway sector but offers big spiritual encouragement to officials and workers in charge of the railway sector.

All sectors and units of the people's economy must produce and supply electricity, coal, steel products, cement, machineries, and other raw materials, fuels, energies, and equipment to the railway sector every month without fail and continuously and positively carry out the work of positively assisting the railway sector by launching a popular movement. They must also firmly establish the trait of taking care of and doing maintenance on railroads.

Major plants and enterprises and units that have their own exclusive railroads must do good maintenance their exclusive railroads, responsibly repair cars, manage the railroads according to the operational procedures and regulations, have owners of goods positively help load and unload goods to send freight cars back in a timely manner, and assist the railway sector in various other ways.

In so doing, we must expedite railway transportation and make new revolutionary gains in implementing the party's revolutionary economic strategy, thus vigorously contributing to our people's worthwhile struggle to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the party's founding as a grand festival of the victors.

#### **Changjagang Power Plant Increases Production**

SK2709062595 *Pyongyang Korean Central  
Broadcasting Network in Korean*  
2100 GMT 26 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The electricity producers of Changjagang Power Plant are effecting upsurges in production. The electricity producers here have the enthusiastic resolution to devote loyalty and filial piety to the great leader [yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il with increased electricity. Recently, they fulfilled their high daily production target at 104-105 percent.

In particular, electricity producers of the double three revolutions red flag No. 4 power generation work shop fulfill their daily plans at over 107 percent by well organizing the technical and equipment management and by ensuring that the equipment is in full operation. The electricity producers of the No. 1 and No. 2 power generation work shops also wage a vigorous struggle to mark the 50th founding anniversary of the party with

greater labor feats, and fulfill their daily plans by over 105 percent.

#### **Scientists, Technicians Accelerate Research Work**

SK2709064395 *Pyongyang Korean Central  
Broadcasting Network in Korean*  
2200 GMT 25 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] With the high science and technology, scientists and technicians across the country are vigorously accelerating the work to study science to brilliantly greet the great October festival. They — who has a burning zeal to contribute themselves to enhancing the country's science and technology to a new higher level and to implementing the party's revolutionary economic strategy with science and technology — are successfully resolving the scientific and technological problems in the various sectors of the national economy by satisfactorily solving the fuel and power problems and by increasing the production of the people's consumer goods, thus increasing the crop production.

Scientists and technicians — who unanimously rise in carrying out the struggle to implement the programmatic task given by the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il during his on-the-spot guidance to the State Academy of Science in April, as well as to achieve tasks presented in the party Central Committee's slogan — are fulfilling their duties as the vanguards of technological innovation, cherishing the iron-like faith that there is no national boundary in science, but intellectuals have the chuche socialist fatherland.

Branch offices and other institutes under the State Academy of Science are setting a high goal for resolving the scientific and technological problems that have a great significance in developing the country's science and technology, as well as the national economy and, thus, concentrating all efforts on solving it on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the party.

Scientists and technicians in the Agricultural Academy of Science and other relevant sectors, who resolve to fulfill their honorary duties in implementing the party's agriculture-first policy, are strengthening their study to foster a good breed that adapts to the climate and soil conditions of our country.

In addition, scientists and technicians of branch offices of the Light Academy of Science are making success in their research works. Scientists and technicians of the coal, power, metal industry, and railway and transport sectors are fulfilling the significant and practical research works, fully being aware of the importance of the development in these sectors in implementing the party's revolutionary economic strategy.



With a spirit of creative zeal and devoted struggle, scientists and technicians in the power industry have resolved the scientific and technological problems in building hydroelectric power plants, low-calorie coal thermal power plants, and medium- and small-sized hydroelectric power plants. Also, they are concentrating efforts on fulfilling their research works to provide power to various sectors of the national economy by increasing the production.

Progress has been made in the research works in the railway and transport sectors such as scientifically operating railway, laying heavy-duty rails extensively, improving the loading and unloading work, decreasing the turnaround time of freight cars, and increasing [word indistinct].

With their creative zeal and wisdom, scientists and technicians across the country are fully making efforts to gain more great achievements in science and technology on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the party, cherishing a firm faith that they will contribute to constantly improving the people's standard of living, as well as to make my country, my fatherland become strong and prosperous.

#### **Farm Uses Methane Gas for Bus Service**

SK2709073895 *Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON*  
in Korean 24 Aug 95 p 1

[Report by Yim Chung-kil]

[FBIS Translated Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has pointed out: "We should extensively search into and secure our country's raw materials, fuel, and power resources, and should widely develop and use them."

Omkot Cooperative Farm in Anak County is standing in the vanguard in producing and using methane gas.

The farm has set a high goal in building modern production facilities of methane gas, and is organizing work down to the last detail to carry forth the goal.

Being conscious of the fact that they are the masters who are responsible for farm-keeping, Comrade Yi Tae-sik, head of the repair sub-work team, and other agricultural working people have waged a vigorous struggle to build effective methane gas facilities that meet the rural area's actual situation by pooling their strength.

On this course, they came up with the idea of designing the facilities that can rapidly increase the output of methane gas per unit area and that can produce more methane gas in the winter. Thereby, they have effected upsurges in building large-scale production facilities of

methane gas by buckling down to this project on a mass scale.

In addition, the farm has concentrated great efforts on the work to effectively use the produced methane gas.

The functionaries of the farm have highly displayed the limitless creative wisdom and strength of the members of sub-work teams and agricultural working people, and triumphantly carried out various types of tests by overcoming trials. By doing so, they have registered great progress in using transportation means and machine tools with power, in addition to the operation of various kinds of agricultural machines with methane gas.

Thereby, the farm has now promoted the benefit of the agricultural working people by operating three buses with methane gas.

In addition, by producing electricity with methane gas, the farm has brilliantly ensured the lighting of houses in various places, including those in Omgot-ri; operated lathes; and ensured welding, winning popularity from agricultural working people.

Truly, the farm is fully enjoying the benefit of methane gas.

Upholding high the party Central Committee's slogan, the farm is waging the struggle to widen the area of using methane gas by building more production facilities of methane gas while consolidating the already-achieved accomplishment.

### **South Korea**

#### **Government Offers Tax Cut on U.S. Cars**

SK2809011995 *Seoul THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
28 Sep 95 p 1

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Korea has proposed a cut of automobile tax on cars with engine capacity of 2,500cc or more to crack hard nut in the 11th hour of the bilateral auto trade negotiations in Washington, officials here said yesterday.

In a revised proposal, the Korean delegation said that automobile tax on cars with more than 3,000cc will be slashed from 630 won per cc to 370 won and that on 2,500-3,000cc cars from 410 won to 310 won. The quadrennial tax is levied on both locally-produced and imported cars.

The tax cut was endorsed at a trade-related ministers meeting yesterday morning chaired by Deputy Premier-Finance and Economy Minister Hong Chae-hyong.

Korea also offered that type approval for imported cars be required for every 1,001st car of the same model from



the current every 101st and the ban on TV commercials of foreign cars in [word as received] during prime hours be renegotiated between the U.S. Embassy here and the Korea Broadcasting Advertising Corp. (KOBACO) later.

The Korean delegation conveyed Seoul's revised proposal to the U.S. Trade Representative at 10:30 p.m. Tuesday, one day before Trade Representative Mickey Cantor is to report the deal with Korea to the U.S. Congress.

The U.S. delegation replied that it will convey to the Korean side whether or not the U.S. would accept the Korean proposal on Wednesday, said a Trade, Industry and Energy Ministry official.

He said it is highly likely that the two sides will be able to wrap up the negotiations by ironing out their differences by Wednesday local time.

The two sides started negotiations on Sept. 19 in Washington but extended the meeting until the date when Cantor is to report to Congress.

#### **'Political Compromises' Made**

SK2809032495 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0232 GMT 28 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Washington, Sept. 27 (YONHAP) — With the U.S. Government putting off the announcement of a list of countries that will be subject to Super 301 sanctions by a full day, South Korean and American officials will hold another meeting Thursday to cap their automobile trade talks which started here early last week.

As South Korea has accepted most of the United States' demands for lower duties on imported cars, the two countries will likely settle the auto dispute in what appears to be the last round of their ongoing talks, informed sources said.

The two sides, having made highly political compromises, are now working on the text of an agreement, the sources added.

But neither the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative nor the South Korean Embassy has confirmed it.

The two governments have almost reached an agreement on the car tax issue, one of the biggest hurdles at the talks, as the United States is inclined to accept South Korea's counterproposal to lower taxes on large and medium-sized autos with 2,500cc engines and larger by 41.3 percent.

But the U.S. side appears to have a plan to press Seoul to adopt a flat tariff rate system for foreign car imports in a bid to further slash South Korea's auto import tax,

though it did not formally propose this plan at the talks, a source noted.

In addition, a South Korean Embassy official said there are few differences of opinion on the issues of South Korea's automobile sales financing and advertising and the type certification inspections of imported cars.

But he added the U.S. side might later make an issue of South Korea's auto financing system which allows consumers to repay loans in installments, indicating that this and other "minor" problems will be discussed at future meetings.

Commenting on reports that the two sides will reach "a behind-the-scenes agreement" to settle the car dispute, he said there would be no such settlement.

#### **North Said 'Not Opposed' to U.S. Presence**

SK2809014695 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean  
28 Sep 95 p 1

[Report by correspondents Kim Yong-hui, Kil Chong-u and No Chae-hyon from Tokyo]

[FBIS Translated Text] It was confirmed that North Korea is not opposed to the prolonged stationing of U.S. Forces in Korea and that the issue of replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement is not a matter of primary concern to North Korea.

It has been learned that North Korea proposed to the U.S. side that, under the "mutual understanding" that the U.S. Forces in Korea will remain in Korea for an indeterminate amount of time, a new peace regime be established between North Korea and the United States and that the recurrence of war on the Korean peninsula be prevented by putting into operation the joint military committee specified in the North-South agreement signed in December 1991.

It was also learned that for this proposal, delegations of field-grade officers from the U.S. Forces in Korea and North Korean Army met on 10 occasions during the period of 19 May to 12 September.

This was revealed to CHUNGANG ILBO reporters by Selig Harrison, an expert on North Korean affairs at the Carnegie Endowment Foundation in the United States. Harrison visited Pyongyang from 19 to 26 September and met with high-ranking North Korean officials, including Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and First Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu. Harrison returned to Tokyo after the visit.

Harrison said that North Korea is not assuming the peace agreement as a precondition for normalizing North Korea-U.S. relations.



According to Harrison, North Korea's peace plan on the Korean peninsula has two main streams of thought.

First, North Korea and the United States are to agree on a new peace regime and are to form and put into operation a North Korea-U.S. security consultative conference. Then, at this point, North Korea will be ready to commit to activities of the North-South Joint Military Committee. Thus, North Korea will operate the new peace regime "alongside" the joint military committee.

Harrison pointed out that North Korea's way of thinking indicates an increasing awareness that the new peace regime will play the role of deterring not only the threat posed by North Korea itself, and South Korea, but also the threat posed by Japan and China on the Korean peninsula.

Harrison interpreted this as meaning that North Korea accepts the expansion of the U.S. role to guarantee not only the security of the ROK, but also that of the entire Korean peninsula. Harrison added that although North Korea's ultimate aim is to make U.S. Forces withdraw from the ROK, North Korean officials clearly expressed their position of consenting to the prolonged stationing of the U.S. Forces for the sake of maintaining the balance of power under the prevailing situation in Northeast Asia. Thus, Harrison assessed the North Korean leaders as being "realistic."

**Government To Send Heavy Oil Shipment to North**  
*SK2809020895 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN*  
*in Korean 28 Sep 95 p 2*

[Report by Kang Chung-sik]

[FBIS Translated Text] The second shipment of 30,000 tonnes of heavy oil to North Korea will be resumed on 29 September. Last August, the Korean Energy Development Organization supplied a total 40,000 tonnes of heavy oil to North Korea.

Yukong Limited revealed on 27 September that the 22,400 tonnes of heavy oil will be loaded on the Chinese ship "Taching-94" at the Ulsan plant and that the ship will depart for North Korea's Sonbong Port on 29 September.

**Experts Study North-South Currency Consolidation**  
*SK2709094895 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
*0901 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Sept. 27 (YONHAP) — Experts are studying the possibility of consolidating South and North Korean currencies in preparation for the nation's unification, but purely for research purposes

for the present, Deputy Prime Minister Hong Chaehyong said Tuesday.

Hong made the remarks while testifying before the National Assembly Finance Committee which was inspecting his ministry. However, Hong did not divulge which agency is conducting the study.

Hong, also Finance and Economy Minister, said, "The consolidation of currencies will emerge as a major task if inter-Korean economic cooperation is accelerated and if the two Koreas reach a stage of economic integration. But such a situation is still far off considering current inter-Korean relations.

"At present, a relevant expert agency is studying the matter for research purposes," he added.

Referring to inter-Korean economic cooperation, Hong noted that the scale of business cooperation between the two Koreas this year has increased significantly thanks to the conclusion in October last year of the Washington-Pyongyang nuclear framework agreement, adding that some progress has been made in inter-Korean economic cooperation with such projects receiving government approval for the first time. Under the present circumstances, it is desirable to promote small-scale cooperative projects in the light industrial field, Hong opined.

"For earnest inter-Korean economic cooperation, it is important to set up settlement accounts under which huge transactions can be resolved," Minister Hong added.

"Relevant administrative agencies are studying ways to establish settlement accounts and other necessary details including accounting methods and how to settle balances," Hong revealed. "Details will be finalized upon consultation with the North Korean authorities in the future," he predicted.

**Russia's Chernomyrdin Meets Top Leaders**

**Meets Prime Minister**

*SK2809042995 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
*0248 GMT 28 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Sept. 28 (YONHAP) — South Korea and Russia agreed Thursday to strengthen their cooperation in the fields of trade, economy, Science and Technology.

South Korean Prime Minister Yi Hong-ku and his Russian counterpart Victor Chernomyrdin met in Seoul Thursday morning to discuss ways to promote bilateral friendly relations and practical economic cooperation.



They adopted a declaration on the basic direction of future bilateral trade, economic, Science and Technology cooperation between their two nations.

The declaration stipulates that the two governments must actively support the already-agreed-upon joint projects, including the development of the Irkutsk gas field, the development of gas fields in the Saha republic and construction of a gas pipeline from Saha to South Korea, construction of South Korean industrial complex in the free trade and economic zone in Nakhodka and the construction of a Korea trade center in Moscow.

The two nations also agreed to expand bilateral cooperation in the fields of energy, wood processing, automobiles, the space industry, atomic energy, privatization of the military equipment industry, fisheries and environmental protection.

The two prime ministers decided to hold working-level negotiations to discuss Russia's repayment of a 400 million dollar loan from South Korea. The loan's terms of settlement expire at the end of this year.

#### **Meets Kim Yong-sam**

SK2809085495 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0659 GMT 28 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Sept. 28 (YONHAP) — President Kim Yong-sam on Thursday received Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, currently visiting the country at the invitation of Prime Minister Yi Hong-ku, to discuss increasing bilateral cooperation in political, economic and diplomatic fields.

The two leaders agreed that their governments would provide embassy sites to the other on a reciprocal basis in view of increasing cooperation and exchange programs between their nations.

Under the agreement, South Korea will provide the former site of Baichai High School in the heart of Seoul as the location for the new Russian Embassy, officials revealed.

When President Kim said Russia's recent repeal of its mutual assistance treaty with North Korea would help stabilize the Korean situation, the Russian prime minister agreed, saying that Moscow had no choice but to take such action in light of the changing Korean situation, though it was a very difficult decision because of his country's traditional ties with Pyongyang. Senior Presidential Foreign Affairs Secretary Yu Chong-ha said.

The president also promised his support for Russia's bid to join the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC),

saying Russia would benefit from joining the regional forum.

The two leaders agreed to work toward having Russian President Boris Yeltsin visit Seoul in the not too distant future and they also shared the view that South Korea's election as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council will step up bilateral cooperation for world peace and stability.

Chernomyrdin expressed his hope that South Korean businesses will make greater contributions to his country's economic development programs now that the Russian economy has begun to stabilize.

#### **Envoy to Moscow Urges Business Investment**

SK2709081295 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0744 GMT 27 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Sept. 27 (YONHAP) — South Korean Ambassador to Russia Kim Sok-kyu Wednesday urged Korea's businesses to step up their efforts to invest in the former communist superpower which he said is successfully transforming into a market economy.

"It will be difficult for South Korean firms to make inroads into Russia if they continue to wait for the natural resource-rich country to establish all the necessary systems to accept investments from abroad," said Kim who landed in Seoul Wednesday just before Russian Premier Victor Chernomyrdin is scheduled to arrive for a three-day official visit.

According to Kim, bilateral annual trade between South Korea and Russia reached nearly 3 billion U.S. dollars, but noted that South Korea's investments in Russia still remain small.

While South Korean firms have been reluctant to invest heavily in Russia, citing unfavorable laws discouraging foreign investment and poor economic prospects, the ambassador noted that companies from the United States, Australia, New Zealand and other eastern countries are actively investing in Russia.

"Those Western firms say that they aren't waiting for the Russian Government to take all the steps necessary for them to enter the Russian market," Kim said. "They say that they can exercise influence over the government and lobby for enactment of laws favorable for their business activities there."

Kim said, "When I talked to the Russian premier about the need for the Russian Government to develop a more efficient legal system and to eradicate organized crime, he asked me to pinpoint any foreign firm which failed to operate in Russia because of such factors."



Kim, who has been in his current stint for three years, said he sees South Korea as the former communist state's most promising economic partner because of the complementary nature of South Korea's technology and marketing skills and Russia's abundance of natural resources.

However, Russia has political problems with Japan which should be solved before it proceeds with a full economic partnership, Kim said. One of the issues is disputes surrounding the sovereignty of the islands which border the two nations.

Russia also seems to have been taking caution against its highly-populated neighbor, although bilateral relations between Russia and China have significantly improved in recent years, Kim noted.

In the meantime, South Korea and Russia have virtually no political or economic problems, Kim said, especially since Sept. 9 when Russia officially announced its plan to scrap the Russia-North Korea Mutual Assistance Treaty which stipulated that it would automatically intervene on behalf of North Korea in any military conflict on the Korean peninsula.

"Such friendly relations between Seoul and Moscow led Chernomyrdin to visit only South Korea this time, although he usually tours several foreign countries at once," Kim added.

Kim said that he understands that Russia and North Korea will establish a new mutual friendship treaty soon, but that the treaty will be the same as the ones which Russia inked with Vietnam, Laos and some other countries.

The new treaty, therefore, will not have any automatic military involvement clauses like the previous one, he explained.

Regarding the repayment of loans South Korea provided Russia with several years ago when the two countries normalized relations, South Korea continues to receive payment in the form of natural resources and defense equipment, as the two countries agreed in 1993.

Meanwhile, several North Korean loggers in Siberia are currently contacting the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to defect to South Korea, according to Kim.

He, however, declined to reveal the exact number, just saying that the South Korean Embassy in Moscow issues North Korean loggers visas for entry into South Korea only after the UNHCR confirms the free will of the loggers in cooperation with the International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC).

The ambassador, who witnessed the transition of the former communist giant into a modern free-market state over the past few years, introduced Chernomyrdin as one of the most promising post-Boris Yeltsin era politicians who concurrently heads a popular political party supporting the Russian president.

#### **Foreign Minister Comments on APEC, KEDO**

*SK2809091195 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0712 GMT 28 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] New York, Sept. 27 (YONHAP) — South Korean Foreign Minister Kong Nyong stressed Wednesday that the target date for liberalization of trade and investment between member countries of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) should be established with prudence and consideration for a member state's characteristics.

Speaking to a breakfast meeting of foreign ministers representing APEC member states, sponsored by U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher, Kong said that APEC should consider particular industrial situations of its member countries, although last year's APEC summit meeting set the target dates for liberalization of trade and investment at 2010 for developed countries and 2020 for developing nations.

Kong also asked APEC countries to actively take part in the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) project to provide North Korea with heavy fuel oil as alternative energy until KEDO completes the construction of two light-water nuclear reactors that will replace the North's graphite-moderated reactor which authorities fear could produce weapons-grade plutonium.

Japanese Foreign Minister Yohei Kono meanwhile said that APEC will have to consider the conflicting interests of member countries before settling the issue of setting target dates for liberalization, adding that APEC is not a negotiating organization but one where member states produce agreements voluntarily.

U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher, in the meantime, insisted that the proposed reorganization of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) properly considers regional representation, expressing the U.S. Government's hope that Japan will become a new UNSC permanent member, according to a source close to the meeting.

After the breakfast meeting with foreign ministers of APEC member countries, Kong held a series of meetings with foreign ministers from Germany, Britain and Sweden to discuss the North Korean nuclear issue, proposed reorganization of the UNSC, South Korea's



efforts to host the 2002 World Cup soccer finals and ways to enhance bilateral relations with each of the European states.

In addition, German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel expressed support for South Korea's bid to host the 2002 World Cup soccer finals, Foreign Ministry Spokesman So Tae-won said.

Kinkel was also quoted by So as saying that the German Government already decided to provide assistance to KEDO and will discuss the issue with other European Union member countries.

Kong will deliver a keynote speech to the United Nations General Assembly Thursday morning to express South Korea's positions on the human rights issue in North Korea, global efforts for disarmament, reorganization of the UNSC and ways to secure financing for United Nations' operations, according to So.

**Official To Attend APEC Ministers' Forum**

*SK2809023195 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Sep 95 p 3*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Minister of Science and Technology Chong Kun-mo said yesterday he will propose the establishment of the science and technology information service system for APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation), during APEC's first science-technology ministers' meeting in Beijing next week.

He said he will also propose three other projects for cooperation among member countries—the research manpower training program, joint research on marine environment and joint research on biodiversity and bioconversion.

Delivering a keynote speech Thursday, Chong said, he will call for closer cooperation among member countries in science and technology fields to secure continued economic growth in the region.

The Beijing conference is the first APEC science ministers' meeting to be held in accordance with the agreement reached during last year's APEC summit meeting in Bogor.

APEC is a consultative body among governments in the Asia-Pacific region, launched with the aim of promoting economic cooperation and trade. It has 18 members.

The agenda of the Beijing meeting includes the exchange of information and personnel, the promotion of joint projects and the adoption of the Action Program for cooperation in industrial technology.

While in Beijing, Chong will attend the third Korea-China Joint Committee for Science and Technology meeting Wednesday. The two sides are expected to

agree on 10 joint research projects and exchange programs for researchers, the minister said.

Chong will leave for Beijing Tuesday.

**Deputy Premier on Delaying OECD Entry**

*SK2709122495 Seoul YONHAP in English 1149 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Sept. 27 (YONHAP) — South Korea may delay its entry into the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) until after 1996, a senior government official said Wednesday.

Testifying at a parliamentary inspection session, Deputy Prime Minister Hong Chae-hyong said, "We are promoting our entry into OECD in 1996, but 1996 is not the deadline."

He said the government plans to promote the country's OECD entry steadily in consideration of Korea's overall economic conditions and ability, thus hinting at a delay in joining OECD.

A government source said that the government has come to study the delay because conditions for Korea's entry into OECD such as pressures for market opening may possibly go beyond the capacity of the Korean economy.

Nonetheless, the government will steadily carry on its current policy to promote OECD entry, the deputy premier said.

**President Stresses Promotion of Tourism Industry**

*SK2709061195 Seoul YONHAP in English 0513 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Sept. 27 (YONHAP) — President Kim Yong-sam declared Tuesday that the tourism industry will be developed as a strategic industry in the coming decade under the nation's globalization plan.

Addressing the 22nd tourism development promotion rally held at the Hilton Hotel in downtown Seoul, the chief executive predicted, "during the next decade ending in the year of 2005 nearly 8 million foreign tourists will visit the country and spend 20 billion U.S. dollars here."

To that end, existing institutions and practices should be improved with a number of reinforced supports provided and tax breaks and financial assistance will be expanded so that large-scale international conference sites, accommodations and other facilities may be developed, President Kim stressed.



Noting that the nation's tourism industry attracts 5,200 million visitors and 3,400 billion U.S. dollars from the world tourism market, accounting for 12 percent of the world's gross (tourism) product, President Kim urged the nation's tourism industry to "develop diverse new commodities, expand facilities, introduce advanced management technology, carry out positive promotion campaigns and reinforce the nation's competitiveness in the tourism field."

"To become a competitive country in an era of globalization means to develop into a country which foreigners want to visit, see, live and do business in," the chief executive told the nation's tourism industry. He said, "It must harbor a sense of pride and mission to expand the future of our country. I urge you to take the lead in developing our country as one of the top 10 tourist destinations in the world by the year 2000."

#### **Seoul City Government To Begin Issuing Passports**

SK2709082895 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0721 GMT 27 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Sept. 27 (YONHAP) — The Seoul city government will begin issuing passports Oct. 1, putting an end to most of the passport-issuing procedures performed by the Foreign Ministry for the past several decades, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

Seoul's four ward offices in Chongno, Socho, Yongdugpo and Nowon will initially be responsible for issuing passports to Seoul citizens, the spokesman said.

The Foreign Ministry has already transferred its passport operations to most provincial governments except Seoul, which requires the most work in setting up its computer system.

The Foreign Ministry, however, will continue to issue passports for diplomats, government officials and overseas Korean residents, he added.

#### **Seoul Mayor To Stay Away From Politicking**

SK2709114595 Seoul YONHAP in English  
1059 GMT 27 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Sept. 27 (YONHAP) — Seoul Mayor Cho Sun said Wednesday his decision to stay away from any political party will remain unchanged throughout his three year term of office.

Cho used to say earlier he won't do any political activities like the joining of the National Congress for New Politics (NCNP) or bolting from the Democratic Party.

Cho was elected to the mayoralty in the last June local elections on the ticket of the pre-split Democratic Party and with strong backing from Kim Tae-chung and his followers.

NCNP officials say Cho Sun has the political obligation to join the NCNP led by Kim Tae-chung as he owes his election in a large measure to Kim Tae-chung's support.

In an interview with the Kyonghyang Sinmun, Cho Sun said he made up the mind during the process of the NCNP being created. One reason behind his decision was that "the (Democratic) Party was split," he said.

Saying that there could have been no problem if the Democratic Party were not split into two, Cho said "I am sure my decision to stay away from politics and indulge in municipal business is right."

#### **Pak Un-tae Fails To Appear for Questioning**

SK2709075095 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0628 GMT 27 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Sept. 27 (YONHAP) — The prosecution will summon Rep. Pak Un-tae of the opposition National Congress for New Politics (NCNP) for questioning Thursday regarding the blackmail charges brought against him, as the lawmaker did not comply with the prosecution's request to appear for questioning Wednesday.

Pak told the prosecution that he would report for questioning at 10:00 AM Thursday after consulting with his lawyer.

An official said the prosecution would start legal proceedings against Rep. Pak on charges he extorted 185 million won from three businesses and blackmailed the Commercial Bank of Korea into writing off a debt of 2 billion won after the parliament consents to his arrest, as it must first get the National Assembly's approval since the General Assembly is currently in session.

The court which receives the prosecution's application for an arrest warrant against Rep. Pak will seek the parliament's decision through the Justice Ministry.

In view of the National Assembly's schedule, legal action will likely be taken later this week or by mid-October at the latest, he added.

Meanwhile, Rep. Pak called on Speaker Hwang Nak-chu at his office Wednesday morning, accompanied by NCNP Vice President Yi Chong-chan and NCNP floor leader Sin Ki-ha, and asked that parliament refuse the prosecution's request to take the lawmaker into custody.



**Police Arrest Oil Tanker Skipper for Pollution**

SK2709023095 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0047 GMT 27 Sep 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pusan, Sept. 27 (YONHAP) — The Maritime Police here arrested on Tuesday Kim In-kyu, 50, skipper of the Oil Tanker Yuil No. 1 on charges he polluted the ocean.

Kim was held responsible for grounding his ship which leaked Bunker-C oil into waters off the southeastern coast of the country last week.

He is suspected of ordering his chief navigator to take the helm and demanding that he steer the ship along the coast to shorten the voyage time, thus causing the tanker to run aground.

He is also suspected of having failed to take appropriate measures against oil leaks as he tried to dislodge the ship from the shore.

While attempting to move the grounded vessel the tanker sunk and spilled oil, causing several slicks off the southeastern coast.

**Oil Market Liberalization Timetable Issued**

SK2709012895 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
27 Sep 95 p 8

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Restrictions on oil pricing and trading will be lifted in January, 1997, the Trade, Industry and Energy Ministry [MOTIE] reported yesterday.

Starting in January, 1999, any company, whether Korean or foreign, will be able to do business on oil refining, said MOTIE energy policy director general Kim Tong-won. At present, new entries have been restricted for fear of overlapping investment.

The timetable for the liberalization of the oil market was put on public notice yesterday to allow time for inter-ministerial consultations and public hearings before it takes place, Kim explained.

According to the deregulation plan, all distributors will be allowed to set their own prices in 1997, thus providing room for free competition among petroleum companies.

At the same time, firms engaging in the business of importing and exporting businesses will face growing competition from newcomers in 1997 because entry regulations will be completely lifted, Kim said.

"The main reason the revision will take place in early 1997 is to allow existing companies to make the necessary preparations for the market opening measures," he added.

On the other hand, the government is delaying the lifting of regulations over the entry of new companies into oil refining, including foreign companies, to 1999 to prevent overlapping of investment in facilities.

Kim said, "The construction of oil refining facilities requires huge amounts of money and it is our plan to keep consumer oil prices under control."

Considering that the construction of an oil refinery takes at least two years, the first new oil refining facilities are expected to be in place no earlier than the year 2001, he elaborated.

The legislative revision also makes it necessary for the government to live up to its promise of increasing storage capability so that oil can be supplied stably and at competitive prices.

Along with the legislative change, regulation of the establishment of gas stations will completely and by the middle of next month, MOTIE officials said.

"The deregulation measures are regarded as a mixed blessing by oil firms but our determination is to offer the best competitive environment for them to give the most benefits to consumers," one industry expert noted.



**Burma**

**Foreign Minister Leaves for UN General Assembly**  
*BK2709144695 Rangoon Radio Myanmar in Burmese*  
 1330 GMT 27 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] U Ohn Gyaw, minister of foreign affairs and leader of the Myanmar [Burmese] delegation, left for New York by air today to attend the 50th United Nations General Assembly which has been in session since September 19.

The delegation was seen off at Yangon International Airport by Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council; Lt. Gen. Kyaw Min, minister of mines; Brigadier General Abel, minister of national planning and economic development; U Nyunt Swe, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and responsible personnel.

**Talks on Repatriation Held With Dhaka**

*BK2709152295 Rangoon Radio Myanmar in Burmese*  
 1330 GMT 27 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] A goodwill delegation led by Lieutenant General Maung Hla, member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] and minister of immigration and population, arrived back by air today after visiting the People's Republic of Bangladesh at the invitation of Home Minister Abdul Matin Chowdhury.

The delegation was welcomed back at Yangon International Airport by Home Affairs Minister Lt. Gen. Mya Thinn, Religious Affairs Minister Lt. Gen. Myo Nyunt, responsible personnel, and relatives.

Lt. Gen. Maung Hla, SLORC member and minister of immigration and population, paid a goodwill visit to the People's Republic of Bangladesh from 24 to 27 September at the invitation of Home Minister Abdul Matin Chowdhury. Lt. Gen. Maung Hla met with the home minister and held cordial talks on common border affairs and immigration matters.

The Myanmar [Burmese] delegation led by U Maung Aung, director general of Immigration and Manpower Department, and the Bangladeshi delegation led by Chittagong Commissioner (Mr. Shafiq M. Islam) held the 19th round of high-level Myanmar-Bangladesh talks at 1630. [no date given] At the meeting cordial and frank discussions were held on the problem-free and smooth repatriation of those who fled the country [to Bangladesh].

**Soldiers Flee to KNPP-Controlled Areas**

*BK2809032695 Oslo Democratic Voice of Burma*  
 in Burmese 1430 GMT 27 Sep 95

[Dispatch by Maung Zaw from the Thai-Burmese border]

[FBIS Translated Text] It has been almost four months since fighting resumed between the KNPP [Karenni National Progressive Party] and SLORC [State Law and Order Restoration Council] troops. Some porters brought in by the SLORC troops and some of the SLORC troops themselves have fled from the fighting to territory under KNPP control.

A SLORC soldier, Private Zaw Min Ko, serial no. 963956, from the 2d Company of the 72d Light Infantry Regiment, fled to the KNPP forces on 19 September along with one BA-63 automatic rifle and 40 rounds of ammunition. A convict from the Mandalay Jail fled with him. According to Pvt. Zaw Min Ko, members of his regiment as well as other regiments are fleeing frequently, both individually and in groups. Some do not dare to join the ethnic armed groups because of threats made by their commanders. Pvt. Zaw Min Ko, aged 19, said the majority of troops are younger than him — 16 or 17 years old. He added that (?some leaders) are thinking of fleeing. Some left their weapons behind while fleeing.

Two of the SLORC troops fled to the KNPP forces during September, while nearly 100 porters fled to the KNPP.

**Cambodia****Tumor Removed From Hun Sen's Back**

*BK2809065595 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian*  
 0500 GMT 28 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] A source close to the second prime minister said yesterday that Samdech Hun Sen had recovered from an operation to remove a tumor. Prak Sokhon, adviser to the samdech second prime minister, said that the nearly 200-gram tumor in Samdech Hun Sen's lower back was removed in an operation two weeks ago at a Singapore hospital. He added that this is the first time Samdech Hun Sen has stayed in Singapore — from 8 to 16 September. The adviser said he does not know if the doctor told Samdech Hun Sen—a chain-smoker—to reduce his cigarette smoking.

Prak Sokhon added that Samdech Hun Sen is scheduled to attend the summit meeting of the nonaligned countries in Cartagena, Colombia on 15 October.



**Report Examines BLDP Rift, Congress Plan**

*BK2809063095 Phnom Penh REAKSMEI  
KAMPUCHEA in Cambodian 28 Sep 95 pp 1, 2*

[Report by Vanna]

[FBIS Translated Text] Pol Ham, a Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party (BLDP) MP and member of Samdech Son Sann's faction, told CAMBODIA DAILY on 25 September: "Hun Sen's television speech shows that he (Samdech Hun Sen) is interfering in the BLDP's internal affairs." Pol Ham also told CAMBODIA DAILY: "We must organize the congress; we have no other choice."

It should be recalled that Samdech Son Sann's group planned to hold a congress on 1 October to match the BLDP congress held on 9 July, during which Ieng Muli was elected party president.

The two Cambodian prime ministers agreed that Samech Son Sann and his group should not organize their own congress on the grounds that this might inspire malcontents to violence and attacks against law and order and political stability. The two prime ministers intended to let the BLDP settle its internal disagreement before allowing it to hold a joint congress at a suitable time.

In his remarks during the All Souls Day festival at Pongro Monastery in Mohasang Commune, Phnum Sruoch District, Kompong Speu Province, Second Prime Minister Samdech Hun Sen said: "Some newspapers wrote that they will hold it even without Hun Sen's approval; even if it is outlawed. If it is banned, the government will be in trouble."

In reference to this stubbornness, Samdech Hun Sen made the following public statement at Pongro Monastery that was later aired on television: "Any citizen — anyone — who dares to attend this congress in defiance of the government's advice — without listening to the advice of the authorities in the province, city, district, and commune where they live — will have to answer to themselves when problems arise."

Samdech Hun Sen stressed that the Royal Government has already given an order to all armed forces — both the Army and the police — to prepare to punish lawbreakers. This is because the Royal Government's duty and obligation is to ensure safety, security, and social order for the general public and allow no one to break the law. Therefore, it is better not to hold the congress in question because it will never be sanctioned by the government. If they decide to proceed with the congress in violation of the law, the leaders will be held fully responsible for all subsequent problems if any acts of sabotage occur while this congress is underway.

The samdech specified that the Royal Government has its own reasons for banning the upcoming congress of Samdech Son Sann's faction. It is not because the government is malicious or mean-spirited. First, if the congress is held, there might be security problems at the congress itself, such as terrorist acts or bombings resulting from clashes between supporters of the two rival factions. In the remote chance that the two factions do not resort to any violence, then suppose there is a third party that secretly creates trouble during this congress. The government would be blamed for failing to ensure security, or there might be accusations and counteraccusations among the factions that would degenerate into more serious security problems. Second, the samdech stressed, the government is not permanently forbidding the party to hold a conference. It is merely asking the disputing factions to reconcile before applying to the government to hold a single general congress.

Samdech Hun Sen contended that if the government was really malicious, it would have allowed the two factions to hold separate congresses, thus helping them quarrel with one another. Then the party would surely dissolve and the government would not work hard to reconcile the two groups. Everything would be ugly to look at if the government did this.

On 21 September, there seemed to be some indication that Samdech Son Sann was ready to make up with Ieng Muli, the current BLDP president, through a secret appointment. Everything flopped, though. Regardless of who was to blame for this failure, one should not use the fate of thousands of people as a card in a power struggle within the party. Likewise, perceptive people should not let themselves be used as someone else's card.

**Official Discusses Potential Oil Deposits**

*BK2809085195 Phnom Penh REAKSMEI  
KAMPUCHEA in Cambodian 28 Sep 95 p 4*

[Report by Kamrang]

[FBIS Translated Text] In addition to its offshore petroleum deposits — for which some major oil companies are conducting seismic studies — Cambodia also has seven oil fields on land. More data is being collected on these fields through additional airborne surveys.

Nhep Bunchin, under state secretary for mines and geology in the Ministry of Industry, Mines, and Energy, has revealed that according to an existing document Cambodia has seven more oil fields on land. They are the Tonle Sap Basin, Preah Basin, Phong Basin, Mekong Delta Basin, Siem Basin, Korat Basin, and Trok Basin. Although each of these oil fields is clearly demarcated



in the document, additional surveys must be conducted to bring the data up to date.

The under state secretary went on to say that two major oil companies have applied for licenses to conduct airborne studies in a bid to gather more data and information for us. The first company is a Japanese oil exploration group called JNOC [Japan National Oil Corporation] and the other is an American company called TST [expansion unknown]. All expenses will be borne by the two companies and they will share all the findings with us. The under state secretary added that the Ministry of Industry has already submitted this proposal to the Royal Government but no decision has been reached.

Recently an official expert in this field told us that according to an informal report, there could be a huge petroleum deposit in the Tonle Sap lake region. This is just an estimate made by experts on the grounds that the Tonle Sap basin is Cambodia's largest and oldest lake. Consequently, the surrounding region may contain a large petroleum deposit. The same source affirmed that if airborne magnetic surveys reveal that the Tonle Sap lake region really contains a petroleum deposit, there certainly will be an environmental question, because we are dealing with Cambodia's vitally important fishing ground. Any oil or gas extraction would affect the natural habitat of our fish.

Concerning this above environmental issue, this official expert said that if it is proven that a petroleum deposit exists under Tonle Sap, this oil or gas can be extracted without causing any harm to the fish habitat by using the modern techniques employed by major foreign oil exploration companies. Drilling can be done from a distance through pipelines without causing any damage to the environment.

According to the same source, the major companies have even assured us that they will pay compensation if the oil exploration underneath Tonle Sap causes a diminished fish catch.

#### **Commentary Urges Continuation of Military Reform**

*BK2809062195 Phnom Penh REAKSMEI  
KAMPUCHEA in Cambodian 28 Sep 95 p 2*

[Commentary by Peyatro: "Work That the Police Have Yet To Complete, Unlike the Army"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Khmer Royal Armed Forces [KRAF] — born through the merger of factions that were in conflict for more than 10 years — have set a good example. The most important point is that, although there have been some discrepancies due to

varying work methods, they have been able to live and work together successfully. They have even jointly arranged to reduce the number of Army generals from 2,000 to just 99 and the number of colonels from 5,000 to just 314.

On the contrary, a reduction in the ranks of the national police force has yet to take shape. Second Prime Minister Samdech Hun Sen, co-commander in chief of the KRAF, said on 22 July that the reforms and reduction of the number of generals within the ranks of the national police seem to be proceeding very slowly. The cause is unknown. According to reliable sources, the number of police generals — formerly almost the same as the KRAF — has now been reduced to just 68. This reduction has not been announced officially because it is still being argued about.

The second step of the KRAF restructuring has reached the stage of cutting down total Army ranks from 130,000 to 70,000. This reform will eliminate ghost troops. It will also enhance Army discipline and the KRAF's characteristic as a genuinely professional army. The Kingdom of Cambodia needs brave and staunch soldiers.

Although there are still many complex problems within Army ranks, this process is an endeavor that should be encouraged.

#### **Rebel 'Communique' Warns of 'Munich' in Asia**

*BK2809040295 (Clandestine) Radio of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Sep 95*

["Communique" issued by the spokesman of the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation of Cambodia on 27 September; place not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] I. Li Thuch, spokesman for the traitors Hun Sen and Ranariddh, recently announced to the national and international communities in an arrogant manner that Cambodia should respect and abide by the orders of communist Vietnam, which is a bigger and more populous country, and that the two-heads should continue to allow millions of Vietnamese nationals to swamp and swallow Cambodia freely. Based on these treacherous reasons, Li Thuch went on to say that the two-heads cannot implement the immigration law because it only concerns ethnic Vietnamese in Cambodia.

II. Our entire people both at home and abroad — together with the Provisional Government of National Union and National Salvation [PGNUNS] — firmly, categorically, and resolutely denounce and condemn the extremely traitorous two-heads Hun Sen and Ranariddh.



They are cheap lackeys of communist Vietnam. At the behest of their masters, they have been carrying out communist Vietnam's multifaceted strategy of swallowing up and committing genocide against Cambodia through a military war, a demographic war, and all kinds of economic and political warfare. Hun Sen, Chea Sim, Ranariddh, and Sar Kheng are criminals and tools used by communist Vietnam to destroy Cambodia's national culture, traditions, and soul in an attempt to turn Cambodia into another Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory now part of Vietnam].

III. The Cambodian nation and people, together with the PGNUNS, firmly and categorically reject, denounce, condemn, and oppose communist Vietnam's strategy of trying to do away with the Cambodian nation, people, and race. The Cambodian people absolutely refuse to die. We are prepared to fight resolutely against communist Vietnam's strategy of committing aggression, expansion, and genocide against Cambodia and the Cambodian race. This communist Vietnamese strategy savagely tramples on international law, the UN Charter, and the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence as well as ASEAN's principle that countries in the region must respect each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

IV. The Cambodian people and the PGNUNS appeal to all peace and justice-loving people throughout the world and the region as well as the United Nations to join hands in conducting activities to put a timely halt to communist Vietnam's anti-Cambodian policy of aggression, expansion, and genocide, which has been swamping Cambodia with more than 4 million ethnic Vietnamese. Communist Vietnam's strategy of swallowing up Cambodia through military and demographic warfare constitutes a formidable danger to the survival of the entire Cambodian nation, people, and race as well as the UN Charter; international law; and peace, security, and stability in this region and the world.

The Cambodian people have the right to live in an independent, sovereign, and reunified Cambodia that enjoys territorial integrity, just like people in other countries in the region. This is clearly specified in the Paris agreement of October 1991. At a time when the United Nations and the international community are commemorating the 50th anniversary of the United Nations, it is imperative for us to join hands in preventing the advent of another Munich in Asia, like the Munich of 1938 in Europe.

27 September 1995

The PGNUNS spokesman

## Philippines

### President Comments on Threat to U.S. Diplomats

BK2809053995 Quezon City Radio Filipinas  
in English 0230 GMT 28 Sep 95

[Weekly news conference by President Fidel V. Ramos with domestic and foreign correspondents at Malacanang Palace in Manila on 27 September, moderated by Press Secretary Hector Villanueva — recorded; italicized passages in Tagalog]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Villanueva] Annie [not further identified]?

[Ramos] [Word indistinct] for it?

[Annie] Sir, there are reported, a reported kidnapping threat against foreign diplomats. Americans, French, British in particular. Any reaction, Sir?

[Ramos] Well, the departments concerned are already taking actions here because there is a SOP [standard operating procedure]. The DFA [Department of Foreign Affairs] is the lead agency. I used to be in that team before when I was secretary of defense, and the security, the intelligence, the (?uniform) services get together if there is any such a threat, and is still being confirmed by our own agencies in collaboration with the U.S. Embassy authorities. For the safety of those that are supposed to be under threat maybe it is better that these threats are not discussed; otherwise the targets of these threats, if any, become more and more exposed.

[Annie] Where that was coming from, sir?

[Ramos] I do not know. As I said, this is being attended to by the DFA with the support of the other departments.

[Annie] Is that from [word indistinct]?

[Ramos] This is [words indistinct] because this is a report coming out of the U.S. Embassy.

[Annie] Thank you, Sir.

[Ramos] Okay. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified correspondent] *Good afternoon, Mr. President.* This is now...

[Ramos, interrupting] Hey, [word indistinct].

[Unidentified correspondent] It *seems* okay for me to ask the president, because I am leaving soon this country. And regarding to the APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation] (?meeting) which will be held in Osaka, what do you think, or what will be main agenda or main topics of discussion during the summit meeting?

[Ramos] The 1995 meeting hosted by Japan, it was agreed in the 1994 meeting at Bogor, will consist of



the action programs for APEC, and this what is being worked on, because as the host country Japan must take the lead in asking the member economies what they would want to be put up as priority.

In the case of the Philippines, our position has always been very consistent. Number one, human resource development and protection, because we share these assets — our human resource assets — with the rest of APEC. Secondly, the center for technology transfer for small and medium enterprises, but that has been decided already and we are putting it in place here in Los Banos.

Of course, since we are the host in 1996, we are also monitoring very closely what Japan is doing and they are also telling us what they are doing, that is why (?meeting) Minister Hashimoto, the New leader of the LDP [Liberal Democratic Party] came here about a month and a half ago, so that we could exchange views on the progress of the preparations for APEC '95 as well as '96.

[Unidentified correspondent] Follow-up questions. During the (?said) meeting do you have any new initiative or proposal as the president of the Philippines?

[Ramos] We cannot talk about that yet until we know what will be [word indistinct] for discussion in '95, otherwise it would be very discourteous for the host country in '95, Japan. But let me just tell you that what we want our partners in APEC to see here in the Philippines — and these are already the results of previous agreements and joint ventures and partnerships — is actual projects on the ground in the Philippines, where the partners are Philippines and an APEC partner. [passage omitted]

#### **President Stresses Progress Through Democracy**

*BK2809022395 Quezon City GMA-7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 2230 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] President Ramos has given assurances during a two-day economic conference that the Philippine economy will continue to improve beyond 1998 through democratic means. The economic conference was attended by 300 business leaders from different parts of the world. According to the president, democracy remains the most effective means to attain progress. The president admitted that democracy sometimes hinders government programs, but emphasized that progress is more stable once the government uncovers the secret to manipulating the country's politics.

#### **Police: Communists 'Weakening' in Nueva Ecija**

*BK2809081095 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 26 Sep 95 p 24*

[Report by Pete Gosiuco]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cabanatuan City — The strength of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), is weakening in Nueva Ecija.

The weakened CPP-NPA force is indicated by the increasing number of rebels who were killed and captured and have returned to the fold of the law in the last few months.

The remaining insurgents are apparently in a quandary as to how to counter well orchestrated seminar-trainings being conducted by the Nueva Ecija PNP's [Philippine National Police] Pro-Democracy People's War and the Moral Spiritual Recovery Program in villages believed to be NPA-influenced province.

This was reported over the weekend by Nueva Ecija PNP provincial director Supt [Superintendent] Jaime Caringal to mediamen here.

Caringal said that since he launched the program months ago he noted the increasing number of rebels who have surrendered. Others, particularly top leaders of the CPP-NPA provincial party committee have moved out of Nueva Ecija and transferred to other provinces in Central Luzon.

He also said that the seminar includes three-day, live-in activities of young and old leaders (both male and female) in a community. The highlight of the activities is the inculcation of moral and spiritual values in the family and the recognition of the laws of the government and of God.

Caringal said that one of significant achievements of the program was the mass surrender of 29 CPP-NPA regular members, supporters and sympathizers to local authorities. They took recently their oath of allegiance to the Republic before Region 3 police director Chief Supt. Diony Alfaro Ventura.

He added that he is optimistic that more rebels will surrender and avail themselves of the government's amnesty program.

#### **MNLF To Aid Convicted Maid; Experts Assigned**

*BK2809021995 Quezon City GMA-7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 2230 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Abed Iribane of the MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] Secretariat in Manila



says that Sarah's [Sarah Balabagan — maid convicted of murder] life remains in the hands of the UAE [United Arab Emirates] Government. According to Iribane, the MNLF is employing every means to save Sarah from the verdict. According to Iribane, MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari has issued instructions that every diplomatic, legal, and religious means be used to save Sarah.

The European Union has warned that its relationship with the UAE will be affected if the death penalty against Sarah is carried out. In a resolution signed by 626 deputies from 15 countries, the EU has called for reopening of the OCW's [overseas contract worker] case.

Twenty-six individuals held a protest rally in front of the UAE Embassy in Makati yesterday [27 September].

Sarah's father says he is confused by what has happened to Sarah after she defended herself from a rapist:

[Begin recording] [Kareem Balabagan, identified by caption] Sarah cannot be sentenced to die.

[Unidentified correspondent] Because?

[Kareem Balabagan] Because rape is prohibited by Muslims. The rapist must be killed.

[Bai Balabagan, Sarah's mother] It seems like heaven has fallen on me. I scream — it is like I am crazy; I do not know what I am doing. Her brothers are going crazy because they cannot accept the verdict imposed on Sarah. [end recording]

Five movie producers are scrambling for the rights to produce a movie based on the life and fate of Sarah Balabagan. The producers are reportedly offering P [pesos] 1-2 million to make a movie out of what has befallen Sarah in the UAE. According to Sarah's mother Bai Balabagan, they cannot exchange Sarah's life story for money unless Sarah herself gives permission.

Meanwhile, President Ramos has assigned two more experts on Islamic law to assist in Sarah's recent appeal. According to the president, the two experts will help former Supreme Court Associate Justice Adul Wahid Abedeen save Sarah from the death penalty. The president will handle all the expenses for the two experts, who are set to leave for the UAE before the end of the month.

## Thailand

### Drug Panel Chief Discusses Group's Role

BK2709071895 Bangkok Thai Color Television  
Channel 9 in Thai 1405 GMT 26 Sep 95

[Interview with Thanat Khoman, chairman of the Thai Public Hearing Committee, by Suthichai Yun and

Suphap Khlikhachai in Bangkok on the "Nation News Talks" program; date not given — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Suthichai] Do you know why [Prime Minister] Banhan appointed you chairman of the Public Hearing Committee? There has been wide criticism over the appointment.

[Thanat] Why not ask Banhan about this? Why do you ask me? I have no right to answer this question. You should pose the question to the person who appointed the committee.

[Suthichai] When the appointment was announced, or when you were approached, you might have wondered why you had been selected and not others.

[Thanat] I did not have to wonder why he had to appoint me. What I thought about was whether or not to accept the post. There were two or three reasons for me to accept the post. First, I wanted allegations to be made in keeping with the laws, political regulations, and moral standards of developed countries. Any serious allegations, such as drug trafficking, must be backed by concrete and reliable evidence. There has been no evidence of the drug charges against the accused persons. I have said that I, having trained in law, cannot accept such allegations.

[Suthichai] This is the first reason. The first reason is that there is no evidence.

[Thanat] Second, opportunities arose to allow interference to attack Thailand. No country has ever done this to Thailand. We also have never done this to others. Thailand has never made accusations—even against Colombia, a source of drug products.

[Suthichai] How did they interfere?

[Thanat] The allegations were made and used in the Parliament. Was this right?

[Suthichai] The Thai Parliament or the U.S. Congress?

[Thanat] The Thai Parliament. The allegations were raised during a closed-door session. It is strange that no action was taken after the allegations were raised. There was no investigation. Your pen name is Kafae Dam [Black Coffee]?

[Suthichai] Yes.

[Thanat] You have asked why there was no action. This was the reason why I decided to accept the post.

[Suthichai] Why are you worried since ....

[Thanat, interrupting] I am not worried. I am a person of principle. I do not like to see others interfere in Thailand. I was a member of the Seri Thai [Free Thai



Movement] when Japan invaded Thailand during the war. Why am I worried? I am a Thai citizen. Others have leveled allegations against Thailand.

[Suthichai] There have been charges against the country over drug trafficking for a long time. This is not the first time.

[Thanat] This time, however, it is serious. This time it is against particular persons, and no evidence has been given. The allegations were raised in the parliament. No action has been taken. This is strange.

[Suthichai] Why do you not ask Banhan why he has not taken legal action over the cases?

[Thanat] You have asked the previous government about this issue. Do not forget that the allegations were raised during the previous government.

[Suthichai] You mean why did [former Prime Minister] Chuan not take action?

[Thanat] You asked this question in .... [pauses] It will be like a hot potato.

[Suthichai] Now, however, would you suggest that Banhan take legal action?

[Thanat] I assume that Banhan wants to take action. He has not talked about this with me; however, he has to learn the facts first before taking action.

[Suphap] Some critics said that they [the United States] did not make the accusations. They have the right to deny entry visas to any persons under suspicion.

[Thanat] That is what they distorted. They tried to create misunderstanding. In fact, there is no need for them to give any reasons for denying somebody an entry visa. Thailand does not have to explain the reasons for denying anybody an entry visa. This is an international practice. Why did they give reasons? Did they want to interfere?

[Suthichai] Did the U.S. charge d'affaires tell you that they were asked by the Chuan Government to make the allegations?

[Thanat] Yes, from the government at the time. It is better not to mention a name.

[Suthichai] They said that the Thai Government had asked the United States to make the allegations. Is that right?

[Thanat] No, they were invited to present anything they had. They disclosed that somebody was suspected of being involved in drug trafficking.

[Suthichai] Why did the Chuan government ask them?

[Thanat] You should not ask me about this. You should ask Chuan. You tried to drag Chuan into the discussion. If Chuan came to this program....

[Suphap, interrupting] On the morning of 22 September, former Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri said he did not believe that the U.S. charge d'affaires had made the remarks. He believed that the remarks were made by Thanat.

[Thanat] You should let that person ask the charge d'affaires. The charge d'affaires stressed it twice.

[Suthichai] How did he stress it?

[Thanat] The charge d'affaires said twice that they were invited to explain the suspicions or allegations. They were invited to do that. They did not ask to make a presentation.

[Suthichai] USIS announced that the press reports are incorrect. USIS also said that the diplomatic exchanges between the Thai Government and the U.S. Government on this issue are a matter of public record. He denied....

[Thanat, interrupting] The charge d'affaires did not deny it. He did not deny that he made such remarks. You can ask Mr. Ralph Boyce whether or not he said it. Why did I have to make it up? He stressed twice that they were invited to explain.

[Suthichai] What is your understanding about this?

[Thanat] They were not invited to make the allegations. He said that the U.S. Embassy was invited to explain and to present the facts.

[Suthichai] Will the committee consider this point?

[Thanat] Do you think that the committee will consider only this point? All members of the committee are senior persons. They have worked for decades, and some of them have retired. They are credible. They will consider it carefully. One important thing I would like to tell you is that the committee will not work under the pressure of any particular party. The prime minister, who attended the first meeting, stressed that the government and the prime minister would not exert any political pressure on the committee. The committee will be allowed to work independently. The criticisms that the committee will be somebody's tool are nonsense.

[Suphap] What will be the status of the committee? Who will believe it if the committee declares the drug suspects innocent?

[Thanat] Who said that we will make a ruling? You have created your own interpretation.

[Suphap] Will the results have to be made public?



[Thanat] This shows that you have not done your homework. You have not read the order about the committee's duty.

[Suthichai] The order says that the committee is to investigate the facts in order to settle the allegations.

[Suphap] Will the results of the investigation be made public?

[Thanat] No, you do not understand the order. It says that the committee is to investigate or find the facts.

[Suthichai] It means that the committee's duty will end there. There is no need to make a conclusion. Who then will come up with a conclusion?

[Thanat] The government. Who else?

[Suthichai] Why did the government have to appoint as many as 12 persons, if the committee's duty is just to conduct an investigation.

[Thanat] I do not know. You should not ask me about this. I am not the prime minister, not Banhan.

[Suthichai] If that is all the duty of the committee, will it be sufficient if we let the Foreign Ministry seek the information?

[Thanat] The Foreign Ministry has asked for the information. The United States did not provide it; this time, however, they will provide the information.

[Suthichai] To whom will they give the information? The Foreign Ministry or the Committee?

[Thanat] The government, on a government-to-government basis.

[Suthichai] Not to your committee?

[Thanat] No.

[Suthichai] Then why did Banhan set up this committee?

[Thanat] You should ask Banhan about this. You like to ask me.

[Suthichai] Did you have to wonder why you were appointed?

[Thanat] I did not have to wonder. I am not obligated to tell you. You asked why the prime minister set up the committee. Why do you ask me? Did I set up the committee?

[Suthichai] But you have to know your task.

[Thanat] I already told you the reasons for me to accept the post. First, the allegations were made without evidence. Second, I do not want to see any interference in Thailand. I am a Thai citizen.

[Suthichai] Can this committee prevent their interference?

[Thanat] Yes, it can.

[Suthichai] How?

[Thanat] We may inform them that there must be evidence to back the allegations. They agreed that any accusations must be substantiated.

[Suthichai] You can personally inform them. You do not have to be the chairman of the committee.

[Thanat] You speak without thinking. I informed them as the chairman. They understood, even better than you.

[Suphap] Who will believe in the committee's findings?

[Thanat] It is everyone's business to believe or not to believe. I pay no attention to petty comments. I just ignore them.

[Suphap] They even see you as a clown.

[Thanat] They are clowns because they treated the other as a clown without reasons. The liars will go to the hell.

[Suthichai] People expect Khun Thanat or this committee to be neutral.

[Thanat] I am definitely neutral.

[Suthichai] But, some people say you were chosen for the job because you have made abusive remarks against the Americans. Therefore, Khun Thanat is not neutral.

[Thanat] That is complete rubbish, because even the Americans know I have not hurled any abuse. I have only protested against certain aspects of U.S. policy. The Americans understand this very well. What do you have to say about the fact that the U.S. envoy wrote to me saying that he respected me? Don't you give this letter some importance? Or not at all?

[Suthichai] The diplomat said in the letter that he respected you because of your long service. But, he also said in a sentence that he sometimes disagreed with you.

[Thanat] That is right. How could he be in agreement with me on all issues? He said I contributed to Thai-U.S. relations. What will you say about this? You completely ignore this point but choose to highlight claims that I used to make abusive remarks about Americans. Americans know this because they too were criticized for it.

[Suthichai] I notice that your critics believe Khun Banhan appointed you as chairman of this committee because your views suit his.

[Thanat] That is rubbish.



[Suthichai] Not true?

[Thanat] They are unfounded. I have explained my reasons, but you just do not listen.

[Suthichai] I am listening. I am listening to what you are saying.

[Thanat] You choose to listen to the insignificant remarks of small-timers.

[Suthichai] I am listening. That is why we invited you here.

[Thanat] You just attach importance to those accusations.

[Suphap] Who persuaded you from the beginning?

[Thanat] Persuade what?

[Suphap] The person who invited you to be chairman of this committee. Who is he?

[Thanat] I was not persuaded. He asked me whether I would accept the chairmanship of a committee. I replied I would.

[Suphap] Could you say who this person is?

[Thanat] No.

[Suthichai] Did it take you a long time before you decided to accept being committee chairman?

[Thanat] No, I did not have to think at all. Because things were clear to me when I did that. Trained in law, I regard unsubstantiated accusations as wrong and unacceptable. Those who have never studied law may regard such accusations as normal. They think they can make accusations against anyone or abuse anyone's mother. They can't do that. Our society is a society with law and order. It is based on law. It is a legal state. Although Thailand is a small country, not so rich and inhabited by a sizeable number of the insane, I regard Thailand as a legal state. It means that it is a state with a legal base. People who have never studied law or never regarded law as important do not know the importance of a legal state.

[Suthichai] It sounds that Khun Thanat believes in some ideas, believes that the United States wants to interfere...

[Thanat] I do not believe anyone. I believe in...

[Suthichai] Therefore, from now on despite whatever evidence you may find in the investigation, you would still conclude your inquiry on that idea.

[Thanat] No, you have interpreted it wrongly.

[Suthichai] No.

[Thanat] Because you have never studied law. You earn your living by presenting news...some of them correct, some incorrect.

[Suthichai] Khun Thanat said there was evidence and that ...

[Thanat, interrupting] I explained it to you. You did not read the appointment instructions; you did not do your homework.

[Suthichai] I have read it thoroughly. It said the task of the panel is to investigate in order to arrive at a conclusion regarding the allegation.

[Thanat] You said I am biased.

[Suthichai] I did not say anything. I said your critics are saying this and that.

[Thanat] Why do you give importance to them?

[Suthichai] I am telling you what your critics are saying.

[Thanat] Let them say whatever they want. They can curse my mother. I will curse them back. They can go wherever they deserve after they die.

[Suphap] In my earlier question, Khun Thanat said the investigation must reach a conclusion...

[Thanat, interrupting] Not a conclusion, you are using a term that is incorrect.

[Suthichai] Bringing together the facts.

[Thanat] No, not bringing the facts together. My duty is to collect the facts and evidence and to forward it to the people who have the duty of assessing them.

[Suthichai] Who are they?

[Thanat] The government.

[Suphap] Does Khun Thanat think they will believe in what you forwarded?

[Thanat] Who do you mean by they?

[Suphap] The people, do you think they will believe the outcome of what you forwarded?

[Thanat] It is up to you to wait and see. Why are you asking me that? You will have to wait and see whether people will trust the findings or not; and if they do not, why.

[Suphap] .... established to exonerate certain people.

[Thanat] You are repeating the words of others.

[Suthichai] It does not concern Khun Wathana and Narong, right?



[Thanat] Definitely not at all. I am telling you that the committee, not just I, but everyone in the committee will carry out our duties fairly and transparently, and will not become a tool of anyone. The particularly shameful allegation is that the committee will serve as a tool of this or that person and will vindicate certain people. The prime minister repeatedly said that political pressure will not be applied against the committee, which will be allowed to work independently. Do you understand the word independent?

[Suthichai] In a way, yes.

[Thanat] Okay then.

[Suthichai] Khun Thanat must not forget ...

[Thanat, interrupting] No, I do not forget.

[Suthichai] Khun Thanat must remember that Khun Banhan pledged to Watthana and Narong that a committee will be formed...

[Thanat, interrupting] Why does that have to concern me? I am not a Chat Thai Party member. Why does that concern you?

[Suthichai] It is a piece of news that people want to know about.

[Thanat] Are you one of the people or are you claiming that you are the mouthpiece of the people?

[Suthichai] People remember that pledge. In light of this, are you not worried about your reputation?

[Thanat] My reputation has been established for such a long time. Any attempt to splash me with water or mud won't affect my reputation.

[Suthichai] Has the panel scheduled its meetings — how often a month?

[Thanat] That issue has little meaning.

[Suphap] I will rephrase the question. Does the panel have a timetable?

[Thanat] Let me say this. A question came up about how much time is needed? No one can answer that question. Can you?

[Suthichai] Has there been a set time frame, one or two years?

[Thanat] How can you set a time frame when there is not even..

[Suthichai, interrupting] People are saying the panel was formed to buy time.

[Thanat] Anyway, we have our schedule. Our next meeting will be on 20 October. I don't know what the meeting today has decided on. First, we will not touch

the narcotics cases that are already in the hands of the court. We will not touch the subjudice cases. Second, we will inform the general public that anyone on the receiving end of unsubstantiated accusations can appeal their cases with the panel. The panel will consider those cases, and the appeals must be made in written form. The next meeting of the panel will be on 20 October.

[Suthichai] Is it necessary that the accusation must come from the United States and involve drug trafficking?

[Thanat] The nature of allegations was not specified. It is about the people who are suffering from such charges from anyone or anywhere.

[Suthichai] Do you mean any kind of charges from foreign countries?

[Thanat] From any source.

[Suthichai] Including those originating in the country? If my application for U.S. entry visa is rejected, can I seek help from the committee?

[Thanat] Do you consider that as an allegation?

[Suthichai] It is unfair for me. They should give the reasons for rejecting my visa application.

[Thanat] You obviously do not know anything. They do not have to give you any reason for rejecting your visa application. The Thai Government does not have to explain why it rejects anyone's visa application. But the United States gave reasons why it rejected the visa applications of those people.

[Suthichai] Do you mean that a country can simply refuse a visa to a particular individual for no reason at all?

[Thanat] You do not know a thing. Your question reflects stupidity.

[Suthichai] I said for no reason. I did not say that no reason was given.

[Thanat] There is no need to give reasons, whether they have one or not. They do not have to give reasons to justify their decision. Your question is stupid.

[Suthichai] Anyone can lodge a complaint with the committee.

[Thanat] Not in cases of foreign countries rejecting visa applications.

[Suthichai] Khun Watthana and Khun Narong have the right to lodge their complaints with the committee.

[Thanat] Not on the grounds that their visa applications were rejected.



[Suphap] Does the committee have any legal power to demand information from anyone?

[Thanat] The prime minister has authorized us to ask for information. However, if the person we request information from refuses to cooperate, we cannot do anything.

[Suthichai] At what point will you say that you are satisfied with your job performance as chairman of the committee?

[Thanat] I was assigned to investigate the facts. I will have to find out who has been suffering from such accusations and who wants the committee to probe into their cases. They will be asked to submit their petitions and whatever evidence they have. We will take care of them.

[Suthichai] At what point will you consider yourself to be satisfied?

[Thanat] It is not a matter of my satisfaction. Our duty is to investigate the accusations. It has nothing to do with my satisfaction. You should not draw the conversation out of line.

[Suthichai] Khun Thanat, you should be able to tell when your mission will be completed.

[Thanat] It is the responsibility of the whole committee, not only Khun Thanat. The chairman's job is to steer the panel. The committee comprises not only Mr. Thanat or Khun Thanat. You asked me about my satisfaction. That has nothing to do with this task. We want to gather as much evidence and facts as we can for the government.

[Suthichai] Do you mean that you will not make any recommendations to the government?

[Thanat] The committee, not me, will decide on any suggestions. You should not say whether Khun Thanat will make any recommendations.

[Suthichai] Well, the people call this committee Thanat's commission.

[Thanat] It is called the Public Hearing Committee, not Khun Thanat's commission. You are trying to distort the fact.

[Suthichai] Will you protest if the committee is called Khun Thanat's commission.

[Thanat] Certainly, I will.

[Suthichai] After this committee starts carrying out its duty for a certain period of time, do you think that what you regard as the U.S. attempt to interfere in internal affairs ...

[Thanat, interrupting] Now, I do not regard that they are interfering in our internal affairs. We invited them to interfere.

[Suthichai] Whose fault is it?

[Thanat] Why don't you ask the person who invited the United States to interfere in our internal affairs?

[Suthichai] Do you mean that the committee will conduct the investigation inside Thailand, not the United States?

[Thanat] No, you must be insane. I have told you that there are three sources of facts for us. The first is government agencies and state enterprises. The second is the people who want us to find the facts for them. The third is foreign countries such as the United States and other countries that made the accusations. I asked the committee about other sources we should look into, but we think three is enough so far. It is our legal practice that we must have a complaint from the damaged party before we conduct any investigation. In this case, it is the persons facing the accusations. In the next few days, we will ask them to lodge petitions in writing to the committee. The order issued by the government stipulates that the committee has been assigned a fact-finding duty. The committee will not summon anyone for interrogation.

[Suthichai] Khun Chuan said the committee was wrongly named as public hearing panel.

[Thanat] He is a local lawyer. He does not know anything much.

[Suthichai] He said it has nothing to do with the people. No one will be called in for interrogation.

[Thanat] The people can also be involved. Anyone who wants to get involved may do so. If anyone has any information or evidence, they can present it to the committee.

[Prathip] What can the committee do since it has no power to force the U.S. Government or anyone to come in for questioning?

[Thanat] As I said earlier, anyone who has been accused or affected by such accusations can ask the committee to investigate their cases. The committee will decide where they can gather the evidence.

[Suphap] How can the committee do its duty since it listens to only one side of the story? What will it do then?

[Thanat] We will contact the government agencies concerned.



[Suthichai] Such as the Foreign Ministry, Narcotics Control Board, and Police Department?

[Thanat] The agencies in charge of this matter.

[Suthichai] We are merely trying to find out from you about the outcome of the investigation.

[Thanat] How can you ask about the results since we have just held our first meeting?

[Suthichai] Will the people give the committee any credibility?

[Thanat] We cannot force the people to trust us. We are asked to gather evidence and documents for the government.

[Suthichai] I want to ask a simple question. What is the use of the committee since anyone can do that duty?

[Thanat] Why don't you ask the person who appointed the committee? Why ask me?

[Suthichai] Why did you accept this job if nothing is going to be done?

[Thanat] This is my business, not yours.

[Suthichai] You know that it might not be of any use.

[Thanat] How do you know that? The use of this committee is in gathering accurate information and evidence to judge if the accusations are true or false.

[Suthichai] Where will you find the information and evidence?

[Thanat] I have told you, from the three sources. We have been talking for half an hour. You keep asking the same confusing questions.

[Suthichai] There is no need to have a committee to gather information and evidence from the three sources.

[Thanat] Why do you ask me the question if you think it is unnecessary to appoint the committee? Why don't you ask the person who appointed the committee? Why didn't you invite Khun Chuan to this program to tell the people the facts?

[Suthichai] We did but he refused to come.

[Thanat] Why?

[Suthichai] Probably, Khun Thanat is here.

[Thanat] I want him to come here to explain things and facts to the people because the problem took place during the tenure of his government.

[Suthichai] It is suspicious that you must have something in your heart against the Democrat Party. That is why you came out to attack it.

[Thanat] I have nothing against the party. You do not know the history.

[Suthichai] Yes, I do. I know that you are a former leader of the Democrat Party.

[Thanat] What year were you born? How old are you?

[Suthichai] I know that you are a former leader of the Democrat Party.

[Thanat] The reason I asked about your age is that I want to know whether or not you were around when I was working for the Democrat Party. Do you think that I have something against the party? I was the one who came to rescue the party. I was the only one who won the election. I was the one who led the Democrat Party to become the government in which Khun Chuan was appointed minister.

[Suthichai] But the Democrats strongly criticized you.

[Thanat] Do you know why? Because the problem took place during his time. You do not know the whole story. The evidence provided by the United States was brought to parliament during the no-confidence debate. Do you know why they did that?

[Suthichai] Yes.

[Thanat] What yes.

[Suthichai] I was trying to understand what you were saying.

[Thanat] You have to tell me whether you understand it or not.

[Suthichai] I am listening and trying to understand what you are telling me. You are saying that the government of Khun Chuan used the United States as its tool against the then opposition parties.

[Thanat] You said that.

[Suthichai] This is my understanding. Isn't it correct?

[Thanat] That is your understanding. It is not my duty to tell you whether you are right or wrong. Let the people judge what you said is right or wrong. Do not put your words into my mouth.

[Suthichai] The Democrats think that you are now serving the Chat Thai Party.

[Thanat] It is a lie. You are under their influence. Do you believe that? I have nothing to do with Chat Thai Party or small factions like the Thoet Thai group.

[Suthichai] Have you ever met Khun Wathana or Khun Narong?



[Thanat] He came to see me once after my argument with the United States.

[Suthichai] Khun Watthana or Khun Narong?

[Thanat] Khun Watthana. He gave me a bouquet to express his gratitude for helping ...

[Suthichai, interrupting] Do you admit that you helped him?

[Thanat] Who told you that? I told him that I did not do anything to help him. He understood. But you might not and try to make me say that.

[Suthichai] Are you not afraid that ...

[Thanat, interrupting] I have nothing to be afraid of. Where were you when the Japanese occupied our country?

[Suthichai] I was not born yet.

[Thanat] You were born too late.

[Suthichai] Khun Thanat said earlier that the Democrats are very bad, from the party leader down. You said the party leader and his son were cheats. They are very angry with your remarks.

[Thanat] That is too bad. I did not name anyone. It must have touched somebody's raw nerves. I cannot help that. Did I mention anyone by name?

[Suthichai] No, you did not. But is what you said true?

[Thanat] What is true?

[Suthichai] About father and son in the Democrat Party being cheats.

[Thanat] Why don't you ask them yourself?

[Suthichai] But it is you who made the allegation.

[Thanat] I did not accuse anyone, did not say who.

[Suthichai] But you said it.

[Thanat] Yes, I said it, but I did not name anyone. What I said was impersonal.

[Suthichai] It is true that you did not name names. But did your remark damage the party?

[Thanat] If they really did it then there is damage. Like the allegation in this case. The damage is done, is it not? You pick up the remarks of others and try to ...

[Suthichai, interrupting] It is the duty of the media to ...

[Thanat, interrupting] To confuse. In my case, I did not name anyone.

[Suthichai] That is why we ask you to explain ...

[Thanat, interrupting] I told you that I did not name anyone. Since I did not name names, it is just too bad for those who felt I was talking about them.

[Suthichai] You said the Democrats lack culture or spirit.

[Thanat] That is not true. I never talked about culture.

[Suthichai] You said when you were the only Democrat to win the election in Bangkok no one in the party congratulated you.

[Thanat] That is right, but it has nothing to do with culture. It has to do with the conduct of a human being. I do not blame them for that.

[Suthichai] Are you still a Democrat Party member?

[Thanat] I have not resigned. I don't know if that means I am still a member. I have not paid party dues.

[Suthichai] Have they not expelled you because you have not paid your dues?

[Thanat] That is up to the party. The party invited me to become its senior adviser. I bet you don't know that.

[Suthichai] Do you still hold that position? Are you and Phichai Rattakun still at odds with each other?

[Thanat] It is not my job to be friendly or unfriendly with him.

[Suthichai] But it is common knowledge that you and Phichai are not friends.

[Thanat] How do you know that?

[Suthichai] I follow the news.

[Thanat] What kind of news?

[Suthichai] What you and Phichai said on record about each other is public knowledge. You have criticized him sharply.

[Thanat] He criticized me when I was prime minister. [as heard] He was in Singapore when he criticized General Prem and other people. Anyhow, that is his business.

[Suthichai] Have you anything personal against other people?

[Thanat] I will not answer that. It is not your business to ask that question. My personal business is just that.

[Suthichai] Some people say that as foreign minister you invited the Americans into the country by signing the Thanat-Rusk communique.

[Thanat] That is a lie. Again, you never read the communique, did you?



[Suthichai] I certainly read it.

[Thanat] If you did how can you say it invited the Americans into the country.

[Suthichai] It did not say exactly that. It has been interpreted that way.

[Thanat] I cannot help it if you have such a stupid interpretation.

[Suthichai] What is your interpretation then?

[Thanat] The joint communique says: in case Thailand is a victim of aggression of the communists, the United States and Thailand will consult one another to undertake necessary action to counter the aggression. That is all. There is nothing about bringing an enemy into the country. It is all a lie.

[Suthichai] But U.S. soldiers entered the country after the communique.

[Thanat] U.S. soldiers came before the communique.

[Suthichai response indistinct]

[Thanat] That is not true. Don't try to confuse.

[Suthichai] Khun Thanat prohibited the Thai press from reporting the matter, remember?

[Thanat] No, that is a lie again.

[Suthichai] The media was prohibited from reporting about the arrival of U.S. soldiers. They were told it was a government secret.

[Thanat] The Foreign Ministry and I did not know about the arrival of U.S. soldiers. An agreement was made between the prime minister then and the United States. It was a military agreement.

[Suthichai] You knew nothing about it in advance?

[Thanat] I knew nothing about it. Do you know from where I learned about it?

[Suthichai] No.

[Thanat] From U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT.

[Suthichai] Why did you not resign when you learned about it?

[Thanat] I submitted a resignation, protesting the agreement. I was told by one person, whom I will not name, that the prime minister had the authority. I told him that if that was the case then there was no need to have a cabinet. I asked to resign on many occasions. Even Pancha, or someone like him, said I wanted to resign too frequently.

[Suthichai] You deny then that you were not pro-American. You are now anti-American.

[Thanat] I have never been pro- or anti-American.

[Suthichai] What are you now?

[Thanat] I am pro-Thai. The communists, you probably were among them, alleged that I was a U.S. running dog.

[Suthichai] You may have been accused that way. Government allegations about this or that person being communist were widespread then.

[Thanat] You probably were among those accusers that I was pro-American, a U.S. running dog.

[Suthichai] Then what?

[Thanat] It is not true. I was not a pro-American, running dog of the United States, or anti-American. If I am anti-American, Ambassador Lambertson would not have written me that letter.

[Suthichai] What do you think will be the future of Thai-U.S. relations?

[Thanat] It will improve. The charge d'affaires said that this will gradually remove the cloud over Thai-U.S. relations.

[Suthichai] [Words indistinct]

[Thanat] You can only murmur.

[Suthichai] What does that mean? Does it mean Khun Thanat will remove the offending cloud? How?

[Thanat] The work of the panel is to find the truth as to whether the allegations are accurate. This will result in better ties with the United States. There will be no mutual suspicion. You must not forget that when Thailand voted with the Arabs to condemn the United States after the bombing of Libya, Andrew [Young] said: we shall not forget. That was the beginning of the deep decline in Thai-U.S. relations. But, from now on we can talk sensibly and understand each other.

[Suphap] This means you are confident that the outcome of what is being done in this case will cause the United States to have confidence in the data compiled by the panel.

[Thanat] That is right. In particular, if the investigation shows that wrongdoing was committed, the Thai Government will have to take legal proceedings accordingly. Everything will be smoother then.

[Suphap] Suppose the evidence collected contradicts what Khun Thanat thinks; that is, it is true that narcotics trafficking really took place. What will you do?

[Thanat] If the evidence gathered by the panel, not by me as you keep repeating the word Khun Thanat ...



[Suthichai, interrupting] You are the head of the panel.

[Thanat] Yes, the chairman, but am I a dictator in your view?

[Suthichai] But you represent the panel.

[Thanat] That is not true. You are confusing things again.

[Suphap] I will ask the final question. When will Khun Thanat stop being so quick to scold others? You have been that way since I was a reporter.

[Thanat] You scolded me. You tried to accuse me and to lead me into your trap. That will never work. You are just a novice. You won't even reveal your age to me. I have not scolded you. You accused me.

[Suphap] I asked the question because ever since I was a reporter you were that way. In the past the media called you the almighty minister.

[Thanat] It is better to be called an almighty than a devil.

[Suthichai] Are you almighty as they say?

[Thanat] Whether I am almighty is up to people to judge, but not by people like you because you have already formed your opinion. I don't want to ask about your opinion and I don't really care.

[Suphap] You used to ask newsmen on the steps at the Foreign Ministry if they came from Africa.

[Thanat] I want to ask if you are Thai?

[Suthichai] Why do some people say you look down on others?

[Thanat] They looked down on me first. They criticized me unfairly. Regardless of whether they are devils or an almighty, I do not take them seriously. I wish them, you included, luck after they leave this world.

#### **Military Officers Reshuffle List Announced**

*BK2609141795 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 26 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Announcement of the Prime Minister's Office on the appointment of military officers.

A royal decree has been issued for the following military officers to serve the royal services:

#### **The Defense Ministry**

1. General Suthit Worauthai, deputy supreme commander, to become military inspector general,

2. Gen. Wichit Yathip, an expert of the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary, to become an aide of the defense minister,

3. Colonel Nopphon Prayutserani, to become head of the minister's secretariat,

#### **Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary**

4. Gen. Phaibun Emphan, deputy army commander, to become Defense Ministry permanent secretary,

5. Admiral Surawut Maharom, chairman of Navy Advisory Board, to become deputy permanent secretary of the Defense Ministry,

6. Gen. Rawi Phromsakha na Sakon Nakhon, special expert of the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary, to become deputy permanent secretary of the Defense Ministry,

7. Lieutenant Gen. Thawat Ketangkun, deputy commander of the National Defense Industry and Military Energy Center, to become special adviser of the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary,

8. Lt. Gen. Chatchawan Payanan, director of the Defense Budget Office, to become director of the National Defense Industry and Military Energy Center,

9. Lt. Gen. Winai Phansi, director of the Military Communications Department, to become special expert of the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary,

10. Lt. Gen. Samphan Bunyanan, director of the Military Service Department, to director of the Defense Budget Office,

11. Lt. Gen. Ut Buangbon, director of the Military Industry Department of the National Defense Industry and Military Energy Center, to become deputy director of the center,

12. Lt. Gen. Wira Kalasut, special expert of the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary, to become director of the Military Industry Department of the National Defense Industry and Military Energy Center,

13. Lt. Gen. Soranat Chittranut, chief of the officers coordinating military affairs with the National Security Center, to become special expert of the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary,

14. Major General Thawisom Raikhing, head of the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary, to become special expert of the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary,

15. Lt. Gen. Chira Nawisathian, head of staff officers attached to the defense permanent secretary, to become special expert of the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary,



16. Maj. Gen. Prasit Nawarat, expert of the Supreme Command, to become head of the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary,
17. Maj. Gen. Aphichai Warunprapha, Supreme Command expert, to become head of staff officers attached to the defense minister,
18. Maj. Gen. Thatsarot Muangam, deputy director of the Military Adjutant General Department, to become head of staff officers attached to the defense permanent secretary,
19. Maj. Gen. Khomkrit Siyaphan, Supreme Command expert, to become head of military officers coordinating military affairs with the Foreign Ministry,
20. Maj. Gen. Sasithon Thawinwat, head of the Central Military Court, to become military chief judge,
21. Rear Admiral Somsak Sapprasoet, navy expert, to become head of military officers coordinating military affairs with the National Security Council,
22. Air Vice Marshal Wira Kanhasiri, assistant director of the Military Communications Department, to become director of the Defense Technology and Communications Center,
23. Maj. Gen. Somchat Sathonnan, Supreme Command expert, to become assistant director of the Defense Technology and Communications Center,
24. Maj. Gen. Narong Hongwilai, Supreme Command expert, to become special academic of the Military and Defense Research and Development Office,
25. Maj. Gen. Ekkawat Saprathan, chief judge of the Bangkok Military Court, to become chief judge of the Central Military Court,
26. Maj. Gen. Koson Michun, chief judge of the Supreme Military Court, to become the Bangkok Military Court,
27. Maj. Gen. Surasak Sonsu, special academic of the Military and Defense Research and Development Office, to become expert of the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary,
28. Rear Admiral Yongyot Siwarat, head of staff officers attached to the deputy defense permanent secretary, to become assistant director for academic affairs of the National Defense Industry and Military Energy Center,
29. Rear Admiral Phongsak Sukaram, chief judge of the Supreme Military Court, to become head of military prosecutors,
30. Maj. Gen. Charoen Yucharoen, head of staff officers attached to the defense permanent secretary, to become expert of the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary,
31. Maj. Gen. Prathuang Khamthong, staff officer attached to Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary,
32. Maj. Gen. Suraphon Intharam, deputy chief of the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary, to become director of the Defense Auditing Office,
33. Maj. Gen. Phatthanachai Nawisathian, staff officer attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary, to become deputy director for administration of the Military Industry Department, National Defense Industry and Military Energy Center,
34. Maj. Gen. Thawat Sawatdiphap, to become director of the Military Pharmaceutical Plant of the National Defense Industry and Military Energy Center,
35. Colonel Sangiam Sawangkawat, to become officer coordinating military affairs with the National Security Council,
36. Colonel Phisit Pasanphan, staff officer attached to the defense permanent secretary,
37. Colonel Prasoet Chomthawon, to become staff officer attached to the defense minister,
38. Colonel Pramunphon Khongchinda, to become staff officer attached to Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary,
39. Group Captain Phanlop Bunlue, to become head of staff officers attached to the deputy defense permanent secretary,
40. Colonel Thanu Chaisenabandit, to become head of staff officers attached to the deputy defense permanent secretary,
41. Colonel Thiraphong Siwatthanakun, to become staff officers attached to the defense minister,
42. Colonel Chawengsak Palakawong na Ayutthaya, to become staff officer attached to the defense minister,
43. Colonel Witthaya Chowichian, to become staff officer attached to the defense minister,
44. Colonel Sunthon Misawat, to become aide of the prime minister,
45. Colonel Somyot Masombun, to become deputy director of the Defense Technology and Communications Center,
46. Colonel Chanin Nanthakhwang, to become judge of the Supreme Military Court,
47. Colonel Prasong Pancharoen to become deputy head of the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary,



48. Colonel Chailak Chantharintu, to become head of staff officers attached to the deputy defense permanent secretary,

49. Colonel Kittiwet Phasukphat, to become military officer coordinating military affairs with the Foreign Ministry.

50. Colonel Witthaya Thapsaeng, to become technical adviser of the Defense Technology and Communications Center,

51. Colonel Bun Phongsen, to become judge of the Supreme Military Court,

52. Colonel Chayut Suwanmak, to become staff officer attached to the Office of the Defense Permanent Secretary.

#### **The Supreme Command**

53. General Wirot Saengsanit, deputy permanent secretary of Defense Ministry, to become supreme commander,

54. Gen. Watthana Sanphanit, director of Central Security Command, to become deputy supreme commander,

55. Admiral Suran Mongkhonawin, commander of the Royal Fleet, to become deputy supreme commander,

56. Gen. Amphon Amphonphisit, deputy armed forces chief of staff, to become armed forces chief of staff,

57. Gen. Oraphan Watthanawibun, special expert of the Supreme Command, to become deputy armed forces chief of staff,

58. Gen. Suphon Hiransit, head of staff officers attached to the supreme commander, to become director of the Central Security Command,

59. Air Chief Marshal Chai Bunruang, deputy military chief of staff, to become special expert of the Supreme Command,

60. Lieutenant General Woraphin Ditsayabut, special expert of the Supreme Command, to become special adviser of the Supreme Command,

61. Lieutenant General Wanchai Amphunan, special expert of the Army, to become special adviser of the Supreme Command,

62. Lieutenant General Wisan Kangwanklai, director of Army Institute, to become special adviser of the Supreme Command,

63. Lieutenant General Somchet Sapsombun, armed forces inspector general, to become adviser of the National Defense Institute, with payscale of a general,

64. Vice Admiral Kraichit Sirisombat, director of the Supreme Command Information Office, to become adviser of National Defense Institute, with payscale of an admiral,

65. Lieutenant General Itthiphon Sangkhawasi, special expert of the Supreme Command, to become director of the National Defense Institute,

66. Lieutenant General Manat Aramsi, deputy army chief of staff, to become adviser of the National Defense Institute, with payscale of a general,

67. Air Marshal Somsak Mesuwan, special expert of the Supreme Command, to become deputy armed forces chief of staff,

68. Lieutenant General Sathit Chantharami, special expert of the Supreme Command, to become head of staff officers attached to the supreme commander,

69. Lieutenant General Chaloechai Phinituthaphot, director of the Military Intelligence Department, to become adviser of the National Defense Institute, with payscale of a general,

70. Vice Admiral Phatthanaphong Siphon, assistant navy chief of staff for intelligence, to become deputy armed forces chief of staff,

71. Lieutenant General Kasem Naphasawat, director of Military Education Department, to become military inspector general,

72. Lieutenant General Chuchat Hiranrat, director of Military Staff School, to become special expert of the Supreme Command,

73. Lieutenant General Sunthon Chaimuanwong, special expert of the Supreme Command, to become director of the Military Service Department,

74. Lieutenant General Thammarat Itsarangkun na Ayuthaya, special expert of the Supreme Command, to become director of the Armed Forces Security Center,

75. Lieutenant General Thiradet Miphian, director of the Armed Forces Security Center, to become special expert of the Supreme Command,

76. Lieutenant General Phisan Buasuang, director of the Military Personnel Management Department, to become director of the Adjutant General's Department,

77. Lieutenant General Wiwat Saiubon, special expert of the Supreme Command, to become deputy director of the Central Security Command,

78. Lieutenant General Sawaiwit Senanarong, deputy director of the Central Security Command, to become director of the Military Intelligence Department,



79. Lieutenant General Mana Phimonphan, special expert of the Supreme Command, to become director of the Staff College of the National Defense Institute,
80. Air Marshal Pricha Niyomthai, assistant air force of staff for personnel, to become director of Military Personnel Department,
81. Lieutenant General Chet Rotnuson, deputy director of the National Defense Institute, to become special expert of the Supreme Command,
82. Lieutenant General Wichai Khongsuwan, head of staff officers attached to the military chief of staff, to become assistant head of staff officers attached to the supreme commander,
83. Lieutenant General Manat Khilaimani, director of the Adjutant General's Department, to become director of Military Education Department,
84. Lieutenant General Koson Thirawat, assistant head of staff officers attached to the supreme commander, to become special expert of the Supreme Command,
85. Lieutenant General Prasat Thaenkham, adviser of the Supreme Command, to become special expert of the Supreme Command,
86. Lieutenant General Somchai Thanarat, adviser of the National Defense Institute, to become special expert of the Supreme Command,
87. Lieutenant General Surachai Bamrungphong, adviser of the National Defense Institute, to become special expert of the Supreme Command,
88. Vice Admiral Suchat Watthanakun, adviser of the National Defense Institute, to become special expert of the Supreme Command,
89. Lieutenant General Phanlop Pinmani, adviser of the Supreme Command, to become special expert of the Supreme Command,
90. Lieutenant General Kamphon Photchanada, head of staff officers attached to the defense minister, to become special expert of the Supreme Command,
91. Major General Pricha Rungsawang, expert of the Supreme Command, to become head of staff officers attached to the military chief of staff,
92. Major General Thani Seniwong na Ayutthaya, expert of the Army, to become adviser of the Supreme Command,
93. Rear Admiral Aram Suthichat, deputy commander of the Marine Headquarters, to become expert of the Supreme Command,
94. Major General Phongchai Choemchoetphon, deputy director of the Army Education Department, to become expert of the Supreme Command,
95. Major General Ophat Wongsawat, deputy director of the Military Education Department, to become deputy commander of the National Defense Institute,
96. Air Vice Marshal Sawat Ditthasen, expert of the Supreme Command, to become adviser of the Supreme Command,
97. Major General Rattana Chaloemsaenyakon, deputy director of the Military Operations Department, to become director of the Supreme Command Information Office,
98. Major General Kuson Phanubon, expert of the Supreme Command, to become adviser of the Supreme Command,
99. Rear Admiral Chakan Suwanseni, deputy Navy Comptroller, to become head of staff officers attached to the supreme commander,
100. Major General Wicha Siritham, deputy director of the Armed Forces Security Center, to become director of the Military Personnel Management Department.
101. Rear Admiral Sanchai Chaengsisuk, deputy chief of Marine Command, to become adviser at the Supreme Command,
102. Air Vice Marshal Prap Prapsiphum, supreme command expert, to become adviser at the Supreme Command,
103. Major General Chaturon Ninpradap, deputy chief of the Directorate of Joint Intelligence, to become adviser at the National Defense Institute, with the rank of lieutenant general,
104. Major General Thawiwat Niyomsen, supreme command expert, to become adviser at the National Defense Institute, with the rank of lieutenant general,
105. Major General Bunloet Kaeoprasit, army expert, to become adviser at the National Defense Institute, with the rank of lieutenant general,
106. Rear Admiral Sombun Pancha, navy expert, to become chief of the Directorate of Joint Logistics,
107. Major General Witsanu Thani, deputy chief of the Directorate of Joint Communications, to become chief of the Directorate of Joint Communications,
108. Major General Seri Suksawaeng, supreme command expert, to become deputy military inspector general,



109. Major General Wirot Wachirawat, supreme command expert, to become deputy armed forces comptroller general,
110. Major General Somphop Emaruchi, deputy armed forces inspector general, to become expert at the Supreme Command,
111. Major General Wira Mekhawiphat, assistant chief of the Directorate of Joint Operations, to become chief of the Directorate of Joint Operations,
112. Major General Chuchat Phromprasit, assistant chief of the Adjutant General's Department, to become deputy chief of the Adjutant General's Department,
113. Major General Lakun Phinthuyothin, deputy director for administration of the Supreme Command Information Office, to become expert at the Supreme Command,
114. Major General Chan Sayatanan, deputy chief of Personnel Management Department, to become expert at the Supreme Command,
115. Air Vice Marshal Chanchai Chanchitchingchai, air force expert, to become deputy director of the National Defense College, National Defense Institute,
116. Major General Chirasak Watthanawong, chief of the staff officers attached to the deputy military chief of staff, to become deputy commander of the Armed Forces Security Center,
117. Major General Wichit Chairuok, deputy chief of military comptroller, to become expert at the Supreme Command,
118. Major General Sunthon Hongphromyat, assistant chief of the Armed Forces Security Center, to become deputy director of the armed forces personnel,
119. Major General Thanomsak Rotsawang, deputy chief of military logistics support, to become expert at the Supreme Command,
120. Major General Winai Phatthiyakun, expert at the Supreme Command, to become deputy chief of the Armed Forces Security Center,
121. Major General Aphichit Kantarat, army expert, to become assistant chief of the Armed Forces Security Center,
122. Major General Thuanthong Homsetthi, director of the Special Development Office of the National Security Command, to become chief of staff of the National Security Command,
123. Rear Admiral Worasak Punyanan, chief of the Policy and Planning Office, Directorate of Joint Operations, to become expert at the Supreme Command,
124. Major General Anon Chanbang, chief of 1st Region Development Office, National Security Command, to become deputy director of administration of the Supreme Command Information Office,
125. Major General Chamnong Udomsit, assistant chief of the Directorate of Joint Intelligence, to become director of joint intelligence,
126. Major General Pricha Samonroek, commander of the Military Preparatory School, Military Education Department, to become deputy chief of the Military Education Department,
127. Major General Sa-at Sa-ngasaeng, deputy chief of military logistics, to become deputy chief of operations of the Armed Forces Survey Department,
128. Major General Intharat Yotbangtoei, supreme command expert, to become chief of 3d Region Development Office, National Security Command,
129. Major General Suphachai Anantawan, chief of staff of the National Security Command, to become assistant chief of the Armed Forces Survey Department,
130. Major General Phanom Photharaphon, deputy chief of National Security Commander, to become expert at the Supreme Command,
131. Air Vice Marshal Phichan Kranloet, assistant chief of National Security Center, to become expert at the Supreme Command,
132. Major General Krit Thianthip, assistant inspector general, to become expert at the Supreme Command,
133. Major General Aphichat Phenkitti, director of 3d Region Development Office, National Security Command, to become chief of 1st Region Development Office, National Security Command,
134. Major General Thongthaeng Theraphat, assistant chief of the staff officers attached to the military chief of staff, to become deputy chief of joint logistics,
135. Major General Seri Nilaphat, assistant chief of logistics support, to become deputy chief of Logistics Support Department,
136. Rear Admiral Uthai Phanthusat, assistant director of joint personnel, to become expert at the Supreme Command,
137. Air Vice Marshal Surayut Phungamarit, assistant chief of military training, to become assistant chief of Directorate of Joint Communications,
138. Major General Suwachit Phichitkun, director of Military Telecommunications Center, Directorate of



Joint Communications, to become deputy director of joint communications,

139. Air Vice Marshal Pramot Pokpong, chief of the staff officers attached to the deputy chief of staff, to become expert at the Supreme Command,

140. Major General Oraphat Suksawai, aide-de-camp of the defense minister, to become director of Policy and Planning Office, Joint Operations Directorate,

141. Air Vice Marshal Withawat Bunnao, supreme command specialist, to become expert at the Supreme Command,

142. Major General Phanu Chunphasut, assistant chief of the staff officers attached to the deputy supreme commander, to become expert at the Supreme Command,

143. Major General Chapsat Chapkao, adviser at National Defense Institute, to become expert at the Supreme Command,

144. Rear Admiral Chiwit Satayanon, supreme command specialist, to become supreme command expert,

145. Rear Admiral Thawan Ketphan, staff officer attached to the defense minister, to become supreme command expert,

146. Rear Admiral Yothin Phromsawang, supreme command specialist, to become supreme command expert,

147. Rear Admiral Suchin Wisetsin, chief of the Engineering Office, Military Logistics Support Department, to become supreme command expert,

148. Major General Winai Malisuwan, chief of staff officers attached to the deputy chief of staff, to become supreme command expert,

149. Major General Pharawi Chanlekha, adviser at National Defense Institute, to become supreme command expert,

150. Major General Prasat Burinwatthana, chief of support section, National Security Command, to become assistant director of military training,

151. Major General Somchet Bunthanom, staff officer attached to the supreme commander, to become director of Special Development Office, National Security Command,

152. Colonel Wira Prasopchok, to be assistant chief of the Personnel Management Department,

153. Group Captain Pricha Naphaprasit, to be chief of staff officers attached to the deputy chief of staff,

154. Navy Captain Prathip Chaengkandi, to be supreme command specialist,

155. Colonel Chaiya Chatbunkoet, to be assistant chief of Military Logistics Directorate,

156. Colonel Suksan Kaeokhampha, to be supreme command expert,

157. Colonel Thira Thiraphap, to be supreme command specialist,

158. Navy Captain Choetsak Sukhonthasing, to be chief of staff officers attached to the deputy chief of staff,

159. Colonel Krit Kritthamrong, to be assistant chief of the Directorate of Joint Operations,

160. Colonel Udom Rotchanawiphat, to be supreme command specialist,

161. Navy Captain Thawichai Thammachira, to be deputy chief of Staff College, National Defense Institute,

162. Colonel Chiradet Plumchit, to be supreme command specialist,

163. Colonel Yutthana Khemthong, to be assistant inspector general,

164. Colonel Kriangkrai Kamhaengritthirong, to assistant chief of National Security Center,

165. Group Captain Charan Charannapha, to be supreme command specialist,

166. Colonel Somchai Witsanuwong, to be assistant chief of National Security Center,

167. Colonel Sommanat Imsaraphang, to be supreme command specialist,

168. Colonel Atsawin Phanthunin, to be director of the Military Telecommunications Center, Directorate of Joint Communications,

169. Colonel Prayong Buathong, to be supreme command specialist,

170. Colonel Somphot Chindawatthana, to be director of the Building Project Office, Directorate of Joint Operations,

171. Colonel Praphan Nilawong, to be commander of the Military Preparatory School, Directorate of Joint Communications,

172. Colonel Wicha Techawanit, to chief of the staff officers attached to the deputy chief of staff,

173. Colonel Sarot Thitawatthanakun, to be assistant director of personnel,

174. Colonel Phitsanu Urailoet, to be staff officer attached to the supreme commander,



175. Colonel Phaithun Nakkharat, to be adviser at the National Defense Institute, with the rank of major general,

176. Colonel Seri Phukkaman, to be director of the Engineering Office, Military Support Department,

177. Colonel Anan Buara, to be chief of the Support Unit, National Security Command,

178. Colonel Prachan Kalasut, to be assistant chief of the staff officers attached to the deputy supreme commander,

179. Colonel Worachet Watcharabunchot, to be assistant to the adjutant general,

180. Colonel Chatchawan Chanrat, to be assistant chief of the staff officers attached to the deputy supreme commander,

181. Colonel Wirasak Phairat, to be assistant chief of the staff officers attached to the chief of staff,

182. Colonel Akkhaphon Maenmalai, to be assistant director of military logistics support,

183. Colonel Chatchai Takuyanon, to be adviser at the National Defense Institute with the rank of major general,

184. Colonel Phiphop Tharaket, to be adviser at National Defense Institute with the rank of major general,

#### **The Army**

185. General Pramon Phalasin, military chief of staff, to become army commander in chief,

186. General Chettha Thanacharo, assistant army commander, to become deputy army commander,

187. General Thawan Sawaengphan, army adviser, to become assistant army commander,

188. General Narunat Kampanatsaenyakon, army adviser, to become special adviser of the Army,

189. Lt. Gen. Bandit Malai-arison, 1st Region commander, to become assistant army commander,

190. Lt. Gen. Surachet Dechatiwong, 3d Region commander, to become special adviser of the Army,

191. Lt. Phadet Watthanaphuti, commander of the 1st Army Corps, to become deputy army chief of staff,

192. Lt. Gen. Somsak Sirichum, chief of the Army Weapons Manufacturing Control Center, to become army special expert,

193. Lt. Gen. Thanom Watcharaphut, commander of the 3d Army Corps, to become commander of the 3d Army Region,

194. Lt. Gen. Prasan Premasakun, army special expert, to become chief of the Advanced Army Institute,

195. Lt. Gen. Suchin Ubonrat, director of Mongkutklao Medical Center, to become chief of the Army Medical Department,

196. Lt. Gen. Phichit Phumwatthana, army adviser, to become army special expert,

197. Lt. Gen. Somchet Chutinan, deputy chief of the staff officers attached to the commander, to become army special expert,

198. Lt. Gen. Suthot Phutiyothin, chief liaison officer in charge of cooperation with the Foreign Ministry, to become army special expert,

199. Maj. Gen. Kowit Yangyun, army expert, to become army adviser,

200. Maj. Gen. Saimit Kalayanamit, 3d Army Region deputy commander, to become commander of the 3d Army Corps,

201. Maj Gen Somphan Bunkangwan, deputy commander of Second Army Region, to become commander of Second Army Corp,

202. Maj Gen Phitphat Chitchaeng, deputy commander of Army Weapon Production Center, to become army adviser,

203. Maj Gen Winit Krachangson, deputy commander of First Army Region, to become commander of First Army Region,

204. Maj Gen Amphon Sawetselani, deputy commander of First Army Region, to become commander of First Army Corp,

205. Maj Gen Bonrot Somphat, deputy commander of Special Warfare Command, to become army adviser,

206. Maj Gen Supricha Mokkhawet, deputy director of Army Medical Department, to become director of Phra Mongkut Medical Center,

207. Maj Gen Phatthana Khamsunthon, commander of 14th Military Circle, to become deputy chief of staff officers attached to the commander,

208. Maj Gen Udom Hemwichit, commander of Artillery Division, to become commander of Army Weapons Production Center,

209. Maj Gen Yongyut Yutthakanbancha, director of Signal Department, to become army adviser,

210. Maj Gen Phitchai Chinnasot, commander of Artillery Center, to become deputy chief of staff officers attached to the commander,



211. Maj Gen Nirat Phongsuwan, director of Army Transport Department, to become Army adviser,
212. Maj Gen Anan Amaratchakun, army expert, to become director of Logistics Department,
213. Maj Gen Prawat Muanrat, commander of 32d Military Circle, to become deputy commander of Third Army Region,
214. Maj Gen Chanan Phasunan, deputy commander of First Army Corp, to become deputy commander of First Army Region,
215. Maj Gen Wirarat Bunthap, commander of Third Infantry Division, to become deputy commander of Third Army Region,
216. Maj Gen Somkhuan Maniwong, deputy commander of Chulachomklao Military Academy, to become army expert,
217. Maj Gen Sakda Chairangsarit, army academic, to become staff officer attached to the commander,
218. Maj Gen Phiphat Thonguthai, commander of Sakon Nakhon Military District, to become commander of 23d Military Circle,
219. Maj Gen Sucharit Hiranthaikun, commander of 23d Military Circle, to become army expert,
220. Maj Gen Phongchai Phromwaraphon, staff officer of Air Defense Command, to become commander of Air Defense and Combat Center,
221. Maj Gen Yuthana Muangmangkhang, commander of 33d Military Circle, to become army expert,
222. Maj Gen Prakit Siriphan, commander of Air Defense and Combat Center, to become army expert,
223. Maj Gen Aisun Itsaretrangsarn, commander of Second Cavalry Division, to become deputy commander Chulachomklao Military Academy,
224. Maj Gen Watthanachai Chaimuanwong, commander of Cavalry Center, to become deputy chief of Military Education Department,
225. Maj Gen Wiwat Kunchon na Ayutthaya, commander of Uttaradit Military District, to become army expert,
226. Maj Gen Banthun Mekwichai, commander of Second Combat Support Command, to become army expert,
227. Maj Gen Prasong Bunthanom, army expert, to become staff officer attached to the commander,
228. Maj Gen Suriya Asairat, chief of staff of Military Education Department, to become army expert,
229. Maj Gen Pricha Singharat, deputy chief of the Medical Department, to become army expert,
230. Maj Gen Priyaphat Mi-ubon, director of King Mongkut Hospital, to become deputy chief of Medical Department,
231. Maj Gen Nipphon Tharanyik, commander of Second Infantry Division, to become deputy commander of First Army Region,
232. Maj Gen Itsara Wiang-amphon, commander of Chumphon Military District, to become army expert,
233. Maj Gen Praty Charanyanon, director of Suranari Camp Hospital, to become army expert,
234. Maj Gen Wongrit Charoenrat, army expert, to become chief of Signal Department,
235. Maj Gen Phiphop Inthrawut, chief of Logistics Department, to become army expert,
236. Maj Gen Chusak Siphon, commander of Ordnance Industry Center, to become army expert,
237. Maj Gen Niyom Utsanon, deputy commander of Army Weapons Production Center, to become army expert,
238. Maj Gen Chunlathep Thirathada, director of Anantha Mahidon Hospital, to become director of King Mongkut Hospital,
239. Maj Gen Narong Rotwanna, director of education section of King Mongkut School of Medicine, to become assistant chief of Medical Department,
240. Maj Gen Sathong Suwannasi, commander of Special Warfare Center, to become deputy commander of Special Warfare Command Unit,
241. Maj Gen Watthana Narakham, staff officer attached to the commander, to become deputy commander of Army Weapons Production Center,
242. Maj Gen Pricha Sunthonwit, chief of staff attached to the Office of the Deputy Defense Permanent Secretary, to become army expert,
243. Maj Gen Chalong Chotikakham, commander of Ninth Infantry Division, to become deputy commander of First Army Corp,
244. Maj Gen Phon Wanakamon, aid de camp to the prime minister, to become army expert,
245. Maj Gen Somchat Anantaphong, chief of Army Veterinary Department, to become commander of Cavalry Center,
246. Maj Gen Sawat Romrattana, army specialist, to become army expert,



247. Maj Gen Akkhadet Kanitthanon, army specialist, to become army expert,
248. Maj Gen Wichan Phutthanut, army specialist, to become army expert,
249. Maj Gen Temsak Siriwisut, staff officer attached to the commander, to become army expert,
250. Maj Gen Panya Wiwatthanachat, army specialist, to become army expert,
251. Maj Gen Cha-em Imphithak, staff officer attached to the commander, to become army expert,
252. Maj Gen Seni Sisawat, staff officer attached to the commander, to become army expert,
253. Maj Gen Phanisa Wutthinarudet, staff officer attached to the commander, to become army expert,
254. Maj Gen Phairot Mapracha, chief of Minister's Secretariat, to become army expert,
255. Maj Gen Phairot Wantrong, chief of staff of Third Army Corp, to become commander of 31st Military Circle,
256. Maj Gen Kriangsak Chumyet, assistance chief of staff attached to the commander, to become army expert,
257. Maj Gen Chamrat Phiphatthanaphon, staff officer attached to the commander, to become army expert,
258. Maj Gen (Itpun) Suthiyangkun, army expert, to become commander of Third Infantry Division,
259. Maj Gen Suthin Chankrachang, commander of Phayao Military District, to become commander of 33d Military Circle,
260. Maj Gen Phadungsak Phadungnoradet, commander of 31st Military Circle, to become army expert,
261. Maj Gen Sirichai Thanyasiri, commander of Military Vehicle Repair Factory, to become deputy chief of the Ordnance Department,
262. Maj Gen Phiraphon Rakrianrop, chief of staff of Chulachomklao Military Academy,
263. Maj Gen Phaibun Kanchanaphibun, chief of staff of Second Army Corp, to become commander of Artillery Center,
264. Maj Gen Thawip Suwannasing, commander of Phetchaburi Military District, to become commander of Ninth Infantry Division,
265. Maj Gen Kunlawat Suphawanit, staff officer attached to defense minister, to become army expert,
266. Maj Gen Pathomphong Kesonsok, staff officer attached to defense minister, to become army expert,
267. Maj Gen Thongchai Niwatphumiprathet, staff officer attached to defense minister, to become army expert,
268. Maj Gen Surachit Rattanawaraha, army adviser, to become army expert,
269. Maj Gen Sombat Nanawakun, army specialist, to become army expert,
270. Maj Gen Bamrung Chaiyakan, army adviser, to become army expert,
271. Maj Gen Ukhut Siphayak, army specialist, to become army expert,
272. Maj Gen Arun Chindaprasan, army adviser, to become army expert,
273. Maj Gen Khosok Buasuwan, army adviser, to become army expert,
274. Maj Gen Sombat Prasopnet, army specialist, to become army expert,
275. Maj Gen Wisut Koetkriangkun, army adviser, to become army expert,
276. Maj Gen Kritcha Witsanuwigong, army specialist, to become army expert,
277. Maj Gen Prayut Charusathian, army specialist, to become army expert,
278. Col Sak Suyanon to become army expert,
279. Col Niran Yuphakdi to become army expert,
280. Col Seri Sinlapakun to become army expert,
281. Col Chawalit Thumaphon to become army expert,
282. Col Samat Phrompatima to become assistant chief of staff attached to the commander,
283. Col Manot Sisubat to become army expert,
284. Col Phithaya Nimsiri to become staff officer attached to the commander,
285. Col Wichian Aranphima to become assistant commander of the Army Weapon Production Center,
286. Col Aphichat Sotsathit to become army expert,
287. Col Surawit Saiwichit to become army expert,
288. Col Prachak Thupthianrat to become army expert,
289. Col Narong Choemchoetphon to become army expert,
290. Col Phonchai Dechaphiwong na Ayutthaya to become commander of 14th Military Circle,
291. Col Seri Yusathaphon to become army expert,



292. Col Prachak Wisutkun to become commander of Second Development Division,

293. Col Yothin Chuthaphan to become staff officer attached to the commander,

294. Col Prasoet Nimmanon to become chief of the Army Transport Department,

295. Col Bunsong Thantham to become army specialist,

296. Col Sukit Laohasurayothin to become director of Suranari Camp Hospital,

297. Col Direk Nguatlap to become commander Phetchaburi Military District,

298. Col Wichai Ditsathian to become chief of Army Veterinary Department,

299. Col Somchai Koetsunthon to become commander of Ordnance Industry Center,

300. Col Thanong Waiwong to become chief of staff of Second Army Corp,

301. Col Sawong Phaibun to become commander of Anantha Mahidon Hospital,

302. Col Mana Mongkhonsamai to become army specialist,

303. Col Prawit Tanprasoet to become director of education section of King Mongkut School of Medicine,

304. Col Kasemsak Pluksawat to become chief of staff of Air Defense Command,

305. Col Charan Nawanukhro to become army specialist,

306. Col Ua Phaerot to become commander of Artillery Division,

307. Col Bencha Wongsu to become staff officer attached to the commander,

308. Col Wanchai Kanprapha to become commander of Chumphon Military District,

309. Col Samrit Nonthachot to become commander of Sakon Nakhon Military District,

310. Col Phichai Rotruangsi to become chief of staff of Chunlachomklao Military Academy,

311. Col Phaisan Yotnin to become director of Military Vehicle Garage Factory,

312. Col Anu Phumit to become army specialist,

313. Col Chatchai Uphanu to become commander of Uttaradit Military District,

314. Col Sirot Nakseriwong to become staff officer attached to the commander,

315. Col Prakop Setthachai to become commander of Phayao Military District,

316. Col Thanu Siyakun to become commander of Second Combat Support Command,

317. Col Charoen Benchathikun to become chief of staff of Third Army Corp,

318. Col Sangwian Charoenchan to become commander of 32d Military Circle,

319. Col Atsawin Sawetserani to become commander of Second Infantry Division,

320. Col Wirachai Iamsa-at to become chief of staff of Military Operations Department,

321. Col Watthana Kanchanawasit to become army specialist,

322. Col Suphachai Sanongkhun to become army specialist.

#### **Navy**

323. Admiral Matta Amphaiphat, assistant navy commander, to become chairman of Navy Advisory Board,

324. Vice Admiral Somrak Khwaengsopha, special expert, to become chief of staff attached to the commander,

325. Vice Admiral Khamron Nuchanat, commander of Sattahip Naval Base, to become special adviser,

326. Vice Admiral Winai Intharasombant, deputy navy chief of staff, to become navy chief of staff,

327. Vice Admiral Wichit Chamnankan, commander of Higher Naval Education Institute, to become assistant navy commander,

328. Vice Admiral Thamrong Wibunsathian, deputy commander of Operation's Fleet, to become commander of Operation's Fleet,

329. Vice Admiral Suwatchai Kasemsuk, assistant navy chief of staff for operation, to become special adviser,

330. Vice Admiral Prida Dechakhup, chief of Naval Logistics Department, to become special expert,

331. Vice Admiral Fak Chantharapraphat, deputy chief of staff attached to the commander, to become special expert,

332. Vice Admiral Thira Hangcharoen, assistant navy chief of staff for operation, to become deputy navy chief of staff,



333. Vice Admiral Sunan Phatthanawong, commander of Third Region Group (Royal Fleet), to become commander of Sattahip Naval Base,
334. Vice Admiral Wichit Soisuwan, special expert, to become assistant navy chief of staff for intelligence,
335. Vice Admiral Thawisak Chupensuk, chief of staff of Operation's Fleet, to become deputy commander of Operation's Fleet,
336. Rear Admiral Ukrit Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya, deputy director of Phra Chunlachomklao Dockyard, to become chief of Naval Dockyard Department,
337. Rear Admiral Sutchit Thammaraksa, deputy chief of staff of Operation's Fleet, to become deputy commander of Operation's Fleet,
338. Rear Admiral Kriangsak Siphum, chief of Naval Personnel Department, to become assistant navy chief of staff for operations,
339. Rear Admiral Chokchai Phinlachai, navy expert, to become navy adviser,
340. Rear Admiral Sophon Watthanakhiri, deputy chief of staff of Operation's Fleet, to become chief of staff of Operation's Fleet,
341. Rear Admiral Thawisak Siprayun, deputy commander of First Region Group (Royal Fleet), to become commander of First Region Group (Royal Fleet),
342. Rear Admiral Nit Sisomwong, deputy chief of Naval Education Department, to become director of Higher Naval Education Institution,
343. Rear Admiral Wirat Wichan, chief of staff of Naval Education Department, to become deputy chief of the department,
344. Rear Admiral Chumphon Hongthong, deputy commander of the command headquarters of Marine Regiment,
345. Rear Admiral Prasoet Bunsong, chief of Naval Logistics Department, to become assistant navy chief of staff for logistics service,
346. Rear Admiral Witthaya Yuthong, deputy chief of Naval Dockyard Department, to be deputy chief of staff attached to the commander,
347. Rear Admiral Somvang Phimonphan, deputy commander of Coastal Defense Fleet, to become commander of Coastal Defense Fleet,
348. Rear Admiral Samran Amsam-ang, commander of River Group, to become commander Third Region Group (Royal Fleet),
349. Rear Admiral Thira Wannakomon, chief of Naval Engineering Department, to become navy adviser,
350. Rear Admiral Wichian Phoncharoensuk, assistant chief of staff attached to the commander, to become chief of staff attached to the commander,
351. Rear Admiral Sombat Chaiyasap, navy secretary, to become deputy chief of staff attached to the commander,
352. Rear Admiral Wasin Salikaphuti, naval expert, to become deputy commander of the command headquarters of Marine Regiment,
353. Rear Admiral Suthat Wunthai, naval expert, to become commander of Coastal Defense Group Area 1 (Royal Fleet)
354. Rear Admiral Sangwian Nuangkhamba, naval expert, to become commander of Coastal Defense Group Area 2 (Royal Fleet),
355. Rear Admiral Somphop Phulibet, chief of staff of Third Region Group (Royal Fleet), to become commander of River Unit (Royal Fleet),
356. Rear Admiral Prasan Chanthalapsaming, naval expert, to become commander of Coastal Defense Group Area 3 (Royal Fleet),
357. Rear Admiral Pricha Techarat, naval expert, to become deputy commander of Coastal Defense Fleet,
358. Rear Admiral Samon Wanphut, naval expert, to become commander of Logistics Service Fleet,
359. Rear Admiral Chamnan Intharasombat, chief of staff of First Region Group (Royal Fleet), to become deputy commander of First Region Group (Royal Fleet),
360. Rear Admiral Manit Dimak, naval expert, to become deputy commander of command headquarters of Marine Regiment,
361. Rear Admiral Narong Kamonsin, chief of staff of Coastal Defense Fleet to become naval expert,
362. Rear Admiral Phithak Chunkathapha, assistant comptroller general, to become deputy comptroller general,
363. Rear Admiral Chanong Samphanyu, naval expert, to become become chief of Transport Department,
364. Rear Admiral Wichian Salikhup, chief of Transport Department, to become chief of Personnel Department,
365. Rear Admiral Suthi Buranasin, naval expert, to become chief of staff of First Region Group (Royal Fleet),



366. Rear Admiral Uthai Tatrakun, assistant director of Phra Chunlachomklao Dockyard, to become deputy director of Phra Chunlachomklao Dockyard,

367. Rear Admiral Prawit Wimonnot, naval expert, to become deputy commander of Second Region Group (Royal Fleet),

368. Rear Admiral Than Sing-akon, director of Thon Buri Dockyard, to become deputy chief of Naval Dockyard Department,

369. Rear Admiral Prasit Sophakun, naval expert, to become deputy commander of command headquarters of Marine Regiment,

370. Rear Admiral Adisai Wimonsatcharat, naval expert, to become chief of staff of Naval Education Department,

371. Rear Admiral Watthanaphong Tirasa, naval expert, to become chief of staff attached to commander of Operation's Fleet,

372. Rear Admiral Chutti Chaloeamtirana, director of Aphakon Kiattiwong Hospital, Sattahip Naval Base, to become assistant chief of Naval Medical Department,

373. Rear Admiral Kiat Kopsuk, naval expert, to become deputy chief of staff of Operation's Fleet,

374. Rear Admiral Sane Chaichomloet, naval expert, to become commander of Coastal Defense Fleet,

375. Rear Admiral Phitthaya Supphamongkhon, chief of staff of command headquarters of Marine Regiment, to become naval expert,

376. Rear Admiral Yongyut Osathanon, deputy commander of Second Region Group (Royal Fleet), to become deputy chief of staff of Operation's Fleet,

377. Rear Admiral Phirat Lusin, assistant chief of staff attached to the commander, to become naval expert,

378. Rear Admiral Sinsak Siphiphath, assistant chief of staff attached to the commander, to become naval expert,

379. Rear Admiral Wichian Bunwitthaya, deputy commander of Coastal Defense Fleet, to become director of Thon Buri Naval Dockyard,

380. Rear Admiral Phichachan Sapbunmi, commander of Training Center of Marine Regiment, to become naval expert,

381. Rear Admiral Chumphon Chotiyothin, commander of Marine Division, to become naval expert,

382. Rear Admiral Hiran Satsuk, naval specialist, to become naval expert,

383. Rear Admiral Somphot Pridiwet, chief of staff attached to commander of Operation's Fleet, to become naval expert,

384. Rear Admiral Konchai Wora-urai, assistant chief of staff attached to the commander, to become naval expert,

385. Rear Admiral Wirot Wiwanangkun, naval specialist, to become naval expert,

386. Rear Admiral Amnuai Titthasakun, staff officer attached to Navy Command Headquarters, to become assistant comptroller general,

387. Rear Admiral Wira Suwannawong, naval specialist, to become naval expert,

388. Rear Admiral Sombun Sukkaphan, commander of Coastal Defense Fleet, to become assistant chief of staff attached to the commander,

389. Rear Admiral Pricha Thongmala, chief of staff attached to navy chief of staff, to become chief of Naval Logistics Department,

390. Rear Admiral Thawon Pradapmit, commander Logistics Service Fleet, to become navy secretary,

391. Rear Admiral Phaibun Silasuwan, naval specialist, to become naval expert,

392. Rear Admiral Thianchai Mangkon, assistant chief of staff attached to deputy supreme commander, to become assistance chief of staff attached to navy chief of staff,

393. Rear Admiral Chotchuang Rupngam, naval specialist, to become naval expert,

394. Rear Admiral Prakop Natbua, deputy commander of First Region Group (Royal Fleet), to become deputy commander of Third Region Group (Royal Fleet),

395. Rear Admiral Witthaya Rattanawit, liaison officer working with the Foreign Ministry, to become naval expert,

396. Rear Admiral Kiattiphong Phimchaisai, naval specialist, to become naval expert,

397. Captain Damri Chowichit to become naval specialist,

398. Captain Wit Suksai to become naval specialist,

399. Captain Wichit Warunprapha to become chief of staff of command headquarters of Marine Regiment,

400. Captain Pricha Phatthanawibun to become assistant director of Phra Chunlachomklao Dockyard,



401. Captain Khachonsak Khumplian, to become deputy commander of the First Region Naval Fleet,
402. Captain Thoetsak Kranloet, to become Navy specialist,
403. Captain Banchoet Khongthong, to become Navy specialist,
404. Captain Phisit Phanchaisi, to become Navy specialist,
405. Captain Bancha Wiyaphon, to become Navy specialist,
406. Captain Rewat Thongprasoet, to become specialist of the Marine Training Center,
407. Captain Montri Saenghiran, to become commander of the Marine Division of the Marine Headquarters,
408. Captain Suchai Amattaphon, to become assistant head of staff officers attached to the commanders
409. Captain Chare Sila, to become Navy specialist,
410. Captain Somphong Songsathit, to chief of staff of the Third Region Naval Fleet of the Royal Fleet,
411. Captain Nikhom Onchan, to become assistant head of staff officers attached to the commanders,
412. Captain Udom Khanti, to become chief of staff of Coastal Defense Fleet of the Royal Fleet,
413. Captain Panya Hongphaya, to become Navy specialist,
414. Captain Mondit Khluaphong, to become deputy commander of the Coastal Defense Fleet of the Royal Fleet,
415. Captain Prakhong Thiraphongphisut, to become assistant head of staff officers attached to the commanders,
416. Captain Khamron Wuthikhlongkhabuankan, to become staff officer attached to Navy Headquarters,
417. Captain Samoe Suwanrit, to become Navy specialist,
418. Captain Yongyut Haranto, to become Navy specialist,
419. Captain Niphathat Kanwantawanit, become director of Aphakon Kiatiwong Hospital,
420. Captain Somphong Nawisuraphon, to become staff officer attached to Navy Headquarters,
421. Captain Somphop Setaruchi, to become director of Navy Engineering Department,
- The Air Force
422. Air Chief Marshal Samat Sotsathit, assistant Air Force commander, to become chairman of Air Force Advisory Board,
423. Air Chief Marshal Prachoen Bunnak, head of staff officers attached to the commanders, to become assistant Air Force commander,
424. Air Marshal Prawit Photchanapraphan, special expert of the Air Force, to become special adviser of the Air Force,
425. Air Marshal Pricha Makaranarong, special expert of the Air Force, to become head of staff officers attached to the commanders,
426. Air Marshal Chanin Chantharubeksa, to become special adviser of the Air Force,
427. Air Marshal Phiraphong Singhaseni, director of the Advanced Air Force Institute, to become director of the Air Force Academy,
428. Air Marshal Kiattisak Thepkunchon, special expert of the Air Force, to become director of the Air Force Scientific and Weapons Systems Center,
429. Air Marshal Bunchan Thantawong, director of Air Force Scientific and Weapons Systems Center, to become special expert of the Air Force,
430. Air Marshal Wira Nehasan, special expert of the Air Force, to become director of the Air Force Education Department,
431. Air Marshal Wira Siprasoet, special expert of the Air Force, to become deputy head of staff officers attached to the commanders, with payscale of an Air Marshal,
432. Air Marshal Charan Komutdaeng, commander of the Air Force Academy, to become special expert of the Air Force,
433. Air Marshal Phanlop Thaworanan, head of staff officers attached to the Air Force commander, to become special expert of the Air Force,
434. Air Marshal Sane Ngamlamiat, director of the Air Force Education Department, to become special expert of the Air Force,
435. Air Marshal Santhat Wongphit, director of the Military Personnel Department, to become special expert of the Air Force,
436. Air Marshal Damrong Khongsathian, adviser of the Air Force, to special expert of the Air Force,
437. Air Vice Marshal Damrong Binnasari, director of Air Force Intelligence Department, to become head of staff officers attached to the Air Force commander,



438. Air Vice Marshal Wirasak Kaenmani, special expert of the Air Force, to become assistant head of staff officers attached to the commanders.

439. Air Vice Marshal Udomsak Mahawasu, deputy commander of Advanced Air Force Academic Institute, to become commander of Advance Air Force Academic Institute.

440. Air Vice Marshal Loet Kritsanaketkun, deputy commander of Air Force Security Force Command Unit, to become advisor to Air Force.

441. Air Vice Marshal Somphot Thetprathip, director of Air Patrol Directorate, to become advisor to Air Force.

442. Air Vice Marshal Wiradet Manikabut, director of Air Force Personnel Directorate, to become deputy chief of Air Force Staff for Personnel.

443. Air Vice Marshal Suthep Chunhasophak, Air Force expert, to become director of Air Force Accounting Office.

444. Air Vice Marshal Kaeo Songkhao, director of Academy Division, Royal Thai Air Force Academy, to become [words indistinct] of Air Force.

445. Air Vice Marshal Rangsan Thikhara, director of Air Force Welfare Directorate, to become director of Air Force Engineering Directorate.

446. Air Vice Marshal Winai Bunchong, Air Force expert, to become commander of Wing 1 Division.

447. Air Vice Marshal Chan Raktabut, Air Force expert, to become deputy director of Air Operations Control Directorate.

448. Air Vice Marshal Mahinthra Thiamthat, deputy commander of Royal Thai Air Force Academy, to become commander of Air Command and Staff College, Advanced Air Force Academic Institute.

449. Air Vice Marshal Thawin Photchanaseni, Air Force expert, to become deputy commander of Air Force Security Force Command Unit.

450. Air Vice Marshal Manu Trisakun, Air Force expert, to become commander of Wing 4 Division.

451. Air Vice Marshal Wirawut Nawapaoraya, Air Force expert, to become deputy director of Air Force Education Directorate.

452. Air Vice Marshal Sathan Thirarot, director of Air Force Office of Inspector General, to become Air Transport Directorate.

453. Air Vice Marshal Ritthirong Yangwilai, chief of staff of Royal Thai Air Force Academy, to become deputy commander of Royal Thai Air Force Academy.

454. Air Vice Marshal At Tankhamhaeng, director of Air Force Adjutant General's Directorate, to become Air Force expert.

455. Air Vice Marshal Sommit Chotiyaputta, deputy director of Air Force Operation Control Directorate, to become director of Air Force Intelligence Directorate.

456. Air Vice Marshal Chuduang Saengchuto, director of Air Force Engineering Directorate, to become Air Force expert.

457. Air Vice Marshal Somsak Worachat, chief of staff of Advanced Air Force Institute, to become deputy commander of Advanced Air Force Institute.

458. Air Vice Marshal Phaisan Sitabut, commander of Wing 2 Division, to become Air Force secretary general.

459. Air Vice Marshal Chaiwat Nuanmani, chief of staff of Air Force Security Force Command Unit, to become Air Force expert.

460. Air Vice Marshal Chakkrit Wongsamut, commander of Wing 1 Division, to become Air Force expert.

461. Air Vice Marshal Phiraphaisan Rattanathatsani, Air Force expert, to become chief of staff of Royal Thai Air Force Academy.

462. Air Vice Marshal Praphat Minakup, commander of Air Command and Staff College, Advanced Air Force Academic Institute, to become chief of staff of Advanced Air Force Academic Institute.

463. Air Vice Marshal Buntham Krasaekup, commander of Air Transport Directorate, to become Air Force expert.

464. Air Vice Marshal Phasom Chaloomsap, director of Air Force Armament Directorate, to become Air Force expert.

465. Air Vice Marshal Chakthip Chanthana, commander of Flying School, to become director of Air Patrol Directorate.

466. Air Vice Marshal Thawatchai Somchaeng, Air Force expert, to become commander of Wing 2 Division.

467. Air Vice Marshal Praphai Kaonin, chief of staff of Air Force Scientific and Arms Development Center, to become Air Force expert.

468. Air Vice Marshal Nan Satsananan, Air Force secretary general, to become Air Force expert.

469. Air Vice Marshal Chira Atcharakun, director of Air Force Electronics Directorate, to become Air Force expert.



470. Air Vice Marshal Thuan Kethong, commander of Wing 4 Division, to become Air Force expert.
471. Air Vice Marshal Chawalit Khayankit, chief of Air Operations Control Directorate, to become director of Air Force Armament Directorate.
472. Air Vice Marshal Thoetsak Satcharat, deputy director of Military Personnel Management Directorate, to become Air Force expert.
473. Air Vice Marshal Chit Munthongchat, Supreme Command expert, to become Air Force expert.
474. Air Vice Marshal Pradit Nin-ubon, senior engineer of Aeronautical Engineering Directorate, to become Air Force expert.
475. Air Vice Marshal Amnuaiphon Butsamalai, Supreme Command expert, to become Air Force expert.
476. Air Vice Marshal Khongsak Wanthana, assistant to commander of Military Logistics Directorate, to become Air Force expert.
477. Air Vice Marshal Phaksi Soralam, Air Force expert, to become director of Air Force Personnel Directorate.
478. Air Vice Marshal Pramot Butsayapha, director of Air Force Quartermaster Directorate, to become Air Force expert.
479. Air Vice Marshal Kukong Kaeosawang, chief officer of Air Force Staff, to become chief of staff of Air Force Security Force Command Unit.
480. Air Vice Marshal Thawatchai Chitkuson, chief staff officer attached to Deputy Air Force Commander, to become chief of staff of Air Force Scientific and Arms Development Center.
481. Air Vice Marshal Prachuap Angsusing, assistant to chief of staff officers attached to Air Force Commander, to become Air Force expert.
482. Air Vice Marshal Chatchai Itsara, Air Force expert, to become director of Air Force Adjutant General's Directorate.
483. Air Vice Marshal Sombun Chapha, staff officer attached to Air Force Command, to become Air Force expert.
484. Air Vice Marshal Wasin Angsuphanit, officer of staff attached to Office of Permanent Secretary of Defense Ministry, to become Air Force expert.
485. Group Captain Thiancharoen Sukprasoet to become assistant to chief staff officer attached to Air Force Commander.
486. Group Captain Phaisan Nutraphan to become chief staff officer attached to Deputy Air Force Commander.
487. Group Captain Thawatchai Chaisakao to become professor of Academic Division, Royal Thai Air Force Academy with pay scale of air vice marshal.
488. Group Captain Narin Kanchanda to become chief staff officer attached to Vice Air Force Commander.
489. Group Captain Decha Supphakan to become Air Force specialist.
490. Group Captain Wirayut Sutthisorayothin to become director of Air Force Electronics Directorate.
491. Group Captain Sakda Chansaeng to become staff officer attached to Air Force Command.
492. Group Captain Prasot Ropsapphayut to become Air Force specialist.
493. Group Captain Monthian Chittriphon to become senior engineer, Aeronautical Engineering Directorate.
494. Group Captain Somsak Phaetsin to become Air Force specialist.
495. Group Captain Sawong Micharoen to become Air Force specialist.
496. Group Captain Surachai Lekmani to become assistant to chief staff officer attached to Air Force Commander.
497. Group Captain Pradit Tamtham to become Air Force specialist.
498. Group Captain Samat Phosi to become assistant to chief staff officer attached to Air Force Commander.
499. Group Captain Sarot Tanthatanai to become chief staff officer attached to Deputy Air Force Commander.
500. Group Captain Manu Natnithithada to become director of Academic Division, Royal Thai Air Force Academy.
501. Group Captain Samut Sutthibun to become Air Force specialist.
502. Group Captain Khanin Khamut to become assistant to staff officer attached to Air Force Commander.
503. Group Captain Suchin Wirawathaya to become staff officer attached to Air Force Command.
504. Group Captain Seri Chiaraphong to become director of Air Force Welfare Directorate.
505. Group Captain Chingchai Wadisirisak to become Air Force specialist.



506. Group Captain Sanan Komonhiran to become chief staff officer attached to Air Force staff.

507. Group Captain Fong Manisin to become director of Air Force Quartermaster Directorate.

508. Group Captain Sommit Nabangchang to become commander of Aviation School.

509. Group Captain Huan Somprida to become Air Force specialist.

510. Group Captain Suwan Sing-asa to become director of Air Force Inspector General Office.

511. Group Captain Nasuwat Kutthasingkhi to become chief of staff of Air Operations Control Directorate.

This is effective as of 1 October 1995.

Announced on 26 September 1995.

Countersigned by Banhan Sinlapa-acha, Prime Minister.

## Vietnam

### Lithuanian Prime Minister on Official Visit

#### Meets Vo Van Kiet

*BK2709152095 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] As reported earlier, a ceremony was held this morning at the Presidential Palace in Hanoi to welcome the Republic of Lithuania [ROL] Government delegation headed by Prime Minister Adolfas Slezevicius. The delegation is on an official and friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet.

Right after the reception, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet held talks with the ROL prime minister. He warmly welcomed the Vietnam visit by Prime Minister Slezevicius and the Lithuanian guests. He considered this important event a new development step in the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

In an atmosphere of friendship and openness, Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet briefed the guests on the implementation of the socioeconomic renovation policy and the open-door foreign policy of diversified and multilateral relations. He confirmed Vietnam's unchanged policy of respect for the development of friendship relations and multifaceted cooperation — especially in economy and commerce — on a new basis with long-term friendly countries, including Lithuania. Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet welcomed and highly valued the results recorded by the Lithuanian people in their socioeconomic reform and national stabilization and construction, as well as ROL efforts to contribute to the trend

of peace, stability, and cooperation in Europe and the world.

Prime Minister Slezevicius expressed his support for Vietnam's internal and external policies. He highly evaluated its achievements in the renovation as well as its foreign policy to integrate into the regional and international community. He considered this a precious experience for Lithuania's nation building. Prime Minister Slezevicius sincerely thanked Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and the Vietnamese people for their solemn, friendly, and warm hospitality.

The two prime ministers expressed their satisfaction with the new and positive development steps in bilateral ties. They affirmed the determination of the Vietnamese and Lithuanian governments and peoples to continue and develop their relations to a new level. They also discussed the directions and measures on which to strengthen and broaden cooperation in many fields on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. On this occasion, the two prime ministers also exchanged views on international and regional issues of mutual concern.

The talks was held in the atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. Attending the talks on the Vietnamese side were Do Quoc Sam, chairman of the State Planning Committee; State Bank Governor Cao Sy Kiem; Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien; Vu Ngoc Hai, deputy minister escorting the Vietnamese delegation; Doan Manh Giao, deputy director of the Government Office; Deputy Commerce Minister Truong Dinh Tuyen; Nguyen Nhac, deputy chairman of the State Commission on Cooperation and Investment; and other high-ranking officials. On the ROL side were Stankevicius, minister of administration reform and municipal affairs; Deputy Foreign Minister (Yanuska); Ratkevicius, chairman of the Bank of Lithuania; and other government officials.

#### Trade, Investment Accords Signed

*BK2709161195 Hanoi VNA in English 1558 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 17 — Vietnam and Lithuania signed here today two agreements, one on the bilateral economic and trade cooperation and the other on investment promotion and protection.

The signing ceremony was witnessed by Vietnamese Prime Minister [PM] Vo Van Kiet and his Lithuanian Counterpart Adolfas Slezevicius.

Signatories to these agreements were Vietnamese Trade Minister Le Van Triet and Cabinet Minister Dau Ngoc Xuan, chairman of the State Committee for Cooperation



and Investment, and Lithuanian Minister for Management Reforms and Self-Management M.L. Stankevichus who accompanied Mr Adolfas Slezevicius.

A banquet was given this evening by PM Kiet in honour of PM A. Slezevicius and his entourage. Hosts and guests raised toasts to the continued development of the bilateral cooperation and friendship.

#### **Meets Party, State Leaders**

*BK2709161595 Hanoi VNA in English  
1606 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 27 — Party General Secretary Do Muoi and state President Le Duc Anh received this afternoon on separate occasions the visiting Lithuanian Prime Minister Adolfas Slezevicius.

While receiving the Lithuanian prime minister and his party, Mr. Do Muoi welcomed their Vietnam visit as an important event ushering in a new stage in the development of the relationship between Vietnam and Lithuania.

General Secretary Do Muoi noted that the Vietnamese party, state and people have always been grateful to the nations belonging to the former Soviet Union including the Lithuanian people for their precious support and great assistance to the Vietnamese people's struggle for national independence and reunification as well as in the process of socio-economic development. He also expressed his desire that the two sides would do their best to strengthen the friendship and broaden the economic cooperation and cultural exchanges for mutual benefit.

On this occasion, General Secretary Do Muoi asked the prime minister to convey his best regards to the Lithuanian president and wished the Lithuanian people obtain more achievements in building their prosperous country.

During his reception, President Anh expressed pleasure at the initial achievements recorded by the Lithuanian Government and people in their current economic reform. He said he hoped that the economic and commercial cooperation of mutual benefit between the two countries would certainly be fruitful, thus making positive contributions to peace, stability and development in the region.

Mr A. Slezevicius also expressed his wish for further development of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

#### **Vo Van Kiet Hosts Banquet**

*BK2809070195 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network  
in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet hosted a banquet at the Government Guest House in Hanoi on 27 September in honor of the Lithuanian Government delegation led by Prime Minister Slezevicius, currently on a friendly official visit to Vietnam.

Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet delivered a welcoming speech at the banquet, saying: Vietnam and Lithuania are two traditionally friendly countries. Vietnam highly appraises the valuable assistance given to Vietnam by the Lithuanian people in its national defense and reconstruction. On this occasion, I would like to affirm once again the profound gratitude of the Vietnamese Government and people for this assistance. We are very pleased to see the achievements recorded by the Lithuanian people in the process of stabilizing the socioeconomic situation and carrying out economic reform. We hope this process will lead Lithuania to prosperity soon. We also hope that the socioeconomic achievements of our two countries will help promote cooperation between Vietnam and Lithuania in the interest of the two nations and for the stability and prosperity of the region and the rest of the world. I am very pleased to see the success of your visit to Vietnam. This testifies not only to our two countries' goodwill and friendship but also to the potential for bilateral cooperation. It is certain that the documents signed during your visit will help expand cooperation in various domains between Vietnam and Lithuania.

Prime Minister Slezevicius delivered a speech in reply, stressing: We consider Vietnam a partner for socioeconomic development in the days ahead. I think this is one of the most important features of my visit. I would like to affirm that our two countries have many things in common. Both sides share concern over international security and economic prosperity. I am confident that the exchange of visits by our representatives and the signing of economic agreements will help accelerate and develop economic cooperation between our two nations. Vietnam will become a close friend and a helpful partner of Lithuania. We have paid special attention to Vietnam's achievements in its economic reform, and we believe that Vietnam's experiences can be successfully applied in Lithuania. Vietnam's strength and position have been enhanced since the country became a full member of ASEAN last summer. We consider regional organizations a key factor in establishing a global security and trade system. As the largest country in the Baltics, Lithuania calls for cooperation between ASEAN and the Baltic region. I hope that our efforts will soon



bear fruit and will contribute to strengthening and developing the socioeconomic cooperation between our two nations.

**Radio Comments on Visit**

*BK2809075895 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English*  
*1000 GMT 27 Sep 95*

[Station commentary]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lithuanian Prime Minister Adolfas Slezevicius began an official two-day visit to Vietnam on Wednesday, marking an important development in bilateral cooperation. Our editor has the following comment.

It is the first visit to Vietnam by a Lithuanian Government leader since the Baltic republic split from the former Soviet Union and became an independent state. After many upheaval in early 1990's, the situation in Lithuania is being stabilized. Political institutional reforms have been completed, production has ended recession, and inflation in particular has been checked. Last year, Lithuanian GDP increased by 50 percent, and people's income has improved. The Lithuanian Government is setting a target of 5 percent increase in GDP from now until 1997, and industrial production by 7.9 percent.

Like other republics of the former Soviet Union, Lithuania has well established long-term friendship and cooperation with Vietnam, and has trained Vietnamese workers and technicians. Some business establishments of both countries have set up brotherhood ties in production and business. With the two countries establishing diplomatic relations in 1992, the two countries have witnessed a stage of further development in their cooperation. They have reached a framework agreement on economic and trade cooperation. Last year, Vietnam and Lithuania signed an agreement on investment encouragement and protection.

The visit by Prime Minister Slezevicius will open up a new chapter in the relationship between Vietnam and Lithuania. It will strengthen the determination of both countries to continue maintaining and developing traditional friendship and cooperation.

**Ho Chi Minh City Reviews Party Congresses**

*BK2809060495 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI*  
*PHONG in Vietnamese 8 Sep 95 p 1*

[Report by T.B.L.]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Party Congress Guiding Committee [PCGC] of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee held a conference on 7 September to review

the implementation of party congresses in pilot grass-roots party organizations.

Thus far, six of the seven units selected by the city party committee as pilot party organizations have completed their party congresses. They are the party organizations in the 10th Ward of Tan Binh Precinct, Trung An village of Cu Chi District, the Phuoc Long Textile Company, the Electronic-Computer Joint Venture Company, the city party committee's Inspection Section, and the city Industry Service Office

Twenty-one of the 68 grass-roots party organizations selected as pilot units by party committees in districts, precincts, and other agencies have also conducted their party congresses.

At the conference, the PCGC under the city party committee and representatives of the grass-roots units that have completed their party congresses gave their views on the successes and shortcomings they experienced during the process of conducting their party congresses.

Generally speaking, the party congresses of grass-roots party organizations have been organized following good preparations. Discussions and contributions regarding party congress documents and resolutions have been carried out satisfactorily. The reports of the party organizations have clearly evaluated their strengths and weaknesses, pointed out the concrete roles and duties of each party organization, reported on the election of members of party committees and the election of delegates to party congresses at higher levels, and so forth.

The organization of party congresses at pilot grass-roots party organizations also shows some shortcomings, however. For instance, the guidance was not adequate or timely enough, the discussion and contributions regarding party congress documents and the election of delegates to higher-level party congresses was not conducted exactly as required in some places, some party organizations are still confused in relation to certain procedural steps, and so forth. From this reality, the PCGC reviewed the experience gained from past party congresses and gave orientations for upcoming tasks, focusing on requirements for the party committees of grass-roots units. These include the introduction of the basic contents of draft party congress documents to party members; directions on discussing some essential issues; and setting aside adequate time for discussion among party members on party congress documents. All reports from grass-roots party units should reflect each and every duty assigned to them and should be compatible with the draft political reports of higher agencies and suitable to particular local conditions. Reports should carefully review all completed and



pending tasks, precisely evaluate the current situation of all activities, recommend concrete measures for improvement, and prepare well for the election of party committees and delegates for party congresses at higher levels.

The PCGC then gave out a directive to proceed with one pilot party congress in each of the following party organization blocs: University, secondary high school, cultural and arts organization, print media, business with foreign-invested capital, and tourism industry. Party committees in precincts, districts, and other agencies above the grass-roots level will also nominate more units within their respective area to be pilot party organizations and conduct party congresses. The PCGC will hold a review session in each bloc and agency type during the process.

Comrade Nguyen Ngoc An, executive member of the city party committee, stressed other requirements in the process of organizing grass-roots party congresses; namely, to heighten party members' awareness of the current socioeconomic situation and the importance of party congresses and party building work; to prepare well for the task of discussion and contribution regarding party congress documents at all levels; and to carry out precisely and fully all procedures required in the organization of party congresses.

Implementing the latest directive of the party Central Committee Secretariat, the city party committee plans to schedule the city party congresses as follows: Party congresses at grass-roots units will be completed universally by December 1995, followed by party congresses in agencies above the grass-roots level. The city party organization will have its party congress in April 1996. The party Central Committee has planned the eighth national party congress for the second quarter of 1996.

**Former Prime Minister Discusses Aug Revolution**  
952E0108A Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG  
in Vietnamese 22 Aug 95 pp 1, 5

[Article, originally written for NHAN DAN, by (former Prime Minister) Pham Van Dong: "Scope and Significance of the August Revolution and the Birth of A New Vietnam"]

[FBIS Translated Text] I.

This year our people, with an unusual joyful spirit, celebrate the 50th anniversary of the great August Revolution and the birth of a new Vietnam: the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, now the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV)

In the past, we had been talking a great deal about these historical events; this year we talk even more

about them. This is something necessary, something inevitable. However, we must consider what to talk about, something that has real significance, and more important is the fact that we should not only talk but also do, do something that has realistic value, and that the thing we do today is aimed at inheriting and further developing the scope and significance of these extremely important historical events.

On my part, within the length of this article, I will write in the above-mentioned spirit.

The prominently profound significance and the growing scope of the two historical events, which we are talking about here, lie in the fact that they put an end to a long period in the nation's history in which we lived under different oppressive and exploitive systems in order to enter a totally different historic period, with a sociopolitical system void of oppression and exploitation, a change affecting all lives and becoming the enthusiastic dream and untiring struggle of our country's combatants and working people in the long history of our nation. The true nature of these events is the people's democratic national revolution moving toward the socialist revolution.

This is a leap from the kingdom of man-exploiting-man systems to that of a system in which man holds his own destiny and which the creators of Marxism-Leninism have foreseen. Such a big leap, particularly in a semifeudal colony like our country, was something very new that had never taken place in the history of mankind and very few people had ever dared to think of. And yet, Chairman Ho Chi Minh, our party, and our people have done it, and successfully.

The above-mentioned sociopolitical system is built through different revolutionary stages, both different and interconnected, with one stage preparing for the next and the next improving what is left unfinished in the previous one. In our people's revolutionary struggle starting at the beginning of this century, particularly since the birth of the Vietnamese Communist Party under the leadership of Nguyen Ai Quoc-Ho Chi Minh, the thing that has a very important significance and deserves our mentioning here is the slogan that has been put forth right from the beginning, namely, "We first carry out the national revolution and then move toward the socialist revolution." This slogan serves as propaganda and campaign to disseminate among the masses, particularly the working people, the two objectives that suit very well their immediate and long-term aspirations, namely, struggling for abolishing the colonial regime and for national independence, and at the same time opening up the prospects for building a better life for every person in society. For



the Vietnamese people, a people who has suffered so much under the colonial regime, the slogan on national independence naturally is the aspiration, the will power that is as strong and noble as life itself; as to the slogan on the socialist revolution, it is something, let us admit, still new. However, with just a brief and easy-to-understand explanation, it has a strong attracting power because it will bring the things that mankind has always dreamed of but has never thought would become a reality in life. Through the two wars of resistance, the brilliant banner of national independence linked with socialism has imprinted itself in the mind of the Vietnamese nation and each and every Vietnamese, and is the extremely profound and strong motivation shaping up the people's war, the decisive factor leading to victory and forever living in the nation's traditions; today, it remains a source of pride and encouragement for our people's staunch revolutionary will in our struggle for moving forward in the direction of socialism. As we used to say, this is the road that Uncle Ho, our party, and our people have chosen. The historic reality is to vehemently prove that the slogan of national independence linked with socialism has contributed to creating our political and ideological power; has helped our people to withstand the extremely great changes in the (former) Soviet Union and Eastern European countries; and is suitable for the laws of history, Marxism-Leninism, and the Ho Chi Minh thoughts.

## II.

Now I talk about *Renovation*. Revolution means renovation, constant renovation. Our revolution today demands even more renovation and knowing how to renovate things, from the very great work of the country and nation that is within the powers of the supreme leadership organs to the routine work of every echelon and sector and the work of everybody.

We can take the two wars of resistance as an example to highlight our present work. At first, we did not use the word, renovation, but the revolution always is renovation. The August Revolution is a renovation, one being unprecedented in our country's history. The first war of resistance and then the second war of resistance constitute a process of renovation, from war in one region to war in the whole country, from war against the aggressive forces being much more powerful than our own force to war against the richest and most powerful aggressive forces in the world.

The Vietnamese nation's war against foreign invasion in the last few decades is a totally creative renovation for a people as well as for every Vietnamese. The Vietnamese people and every Vietnamese enthusiastically

accept this renovation, a challenge of vital significance, with an iron will from the very beginning: To be determined to fight and to be determined to win. This iron will is patriotism, the determination to defend the fatherland: *"Let us rather sacrifice everything than ever lose our country and ever become slaves!"* This iron will originates from the fierce vitality that has shaped up our nation and our country, from the Hung Kings to today. This iron will, this fierce vitality, is the interminable and multiform strength, courage, and creative talent of a people, as well as of an army, a combatant, and a citizen; shapes up the legendary unbeatable people's war; and has the persuading power to mobilize mankind as a whole for supporting and assisting the Vietnamese people's sacred resistance. This source of virtually limitless strength is our nation's precious wealth.

Today, the building and defense of the country demands, reminds us, that we be totally aware of and keenly apply the rich experience of our recent past. This is also our nation's life-and-death fight, in the past against foreign invasion and for independence, freedom, and reunification of the fatherland, today against the "enemy" being poverty and backwardness, for moving toward building a prosperous and strong country and a just and civilized society.

This is an opportunity to achieve the all-people solidarity in accordance with Uncle Ho's famous slogan, namely, solidarity of all strata of people, solidarity of people, solidarity of religion, solidarity of all regions into a single force, so as to overcome small differences and to work, through unanimity and concerted efforts, for the building and defense of our beloved fatherland in this important point in time.

Solidarity, which is the nation's long-lasting tradition, has reached its peak in the two wars of resistance; today, in the building of the country, with the economic and cultural development changing in a complicated manner, with the development of the multifaceted relations with other countries, all of us must see the significance and broad and profound effects of the all-people solidarity — to unite the Vietnamese communities at home and abroad, to develop our nation's character of being self-sufficient and proud of our forefathers' noble virtues and glorious traditions, and to improve the national abilities and colors — and therefrom try to make our own positive contributions to overcoming the rather numerous weaknesses and shortcomings that are found in many places and many people and that not only we have seen but also many foreigners have complained about.

Renovation today means development of every potential, every strength still hidden in the Vietnamese com-



munities, in all Vietnamese, for the purpose of responding to the new situation and task. Thus renovation means strengthening all aspects of the force of our communities and individuals, the force being used to build the new house, the new society, at the same time to enhance the power of resistance and self-defense against all plots from without. All of us must see that this is our nation's sacred undertaking and our own reason to live and conscience so as to do our very best to make our contributions to this noble undertaking.

The broad and multifaceted renovation, under the party's leadership, is taking place throughout the country, from cities to rural areas, from the delta to the midlands and highlands; it seems that in almost all localities there are good models, sometimes very good ones, in the emulation movement of sectors, circles, and localities, mostly in the countryside, from villages to districts and provinces. Here there is true renovation, true change in life. This is a step toward prosperity and civilization; the only regret is that it is not widespread yet and that it is still small and incapable of changing the image of the country.

Something precious that I need to mention is the fact that in many localities, the people in one locality pledge with one another and reach an agreement to the effect that they will not only gradually get rid of the social ills and hunger and poverty but also gradually limit and abolish drinking, gambling, and prostitution, as well as bureaucracy and authoritarianism, corruption, smuggling, and wasteful spending of public funds. These are the first steps toward exercising the people's right of ownership. The question now is to multiply these steps, from a point to an area, from few to many, from small to large, from low to high, and so on. Naturally, this is the work and responsibility of our country's political system to turn the people's wishes into the party's intention and the country's law.

At present, the task that is particularly important is to industrialize and modernize the country, a work of building the material, technical, and cultural base of socialism. The cultural factor here plays an extremely important role, which my book, "Culture and Renovation," has to some degree highlighted.

Industrialization and modernization are closely related to each other. There must be industrialization before having modernization; on the other hand, modernization is the objective, direction, and fine results of industrialization. Industrialization and modernization cover all aspects of life, society, and the human community, including the environment.

For us, to industrialize and modernize the country is to contribute most realistically to making the people

rich, the country strong, and society just and civilized. This is the very basic difference between the socialist and capitalist systems. In the world they have recently discussed a civilization being higher and finer than the one that now exists under the capitalist system. The good thing about talking about such eventual happening is that it affirms the end of capitalism.

As for us, we try to have solidarity and to fight to move toward building a just and civilized society and bringing a happy life to all — this means a society where there is no gap between the rich and the poor. This is a truly civilized society, a civilization that does not originate from anybody's imagination, a step-by-step and part-by-part civilization that originates from the creativity of the human community being rich in terms of its mind and talent, being rich in terms of its sense of collectivity and community feelings. When we talk about a just and civilized society, we by our deeds gradually move toward a fine society in accordance with the image that I have just described.

Now back to the issue of industrialization and modernization, before us and around us there are very many models that we can study in the spirit of truly wanting to copy and, due to our Vietnamese people's characteristics, capacity, and traditions, try to look for and learn from the good and unique things, which we can apply in conformity with our country's abilities and needs. This demands that, in our multilateral and multifaceted relations with foreign countries, we arm ourselves with a strong concept and full knowledge of our country's immediate and long-term interests so as to work with them in an equal manner, with respect for each other's legitimate interests, and to avoid any mistakes and wrongdoings, even a decline of dignity, and to avoid falling into any adversaries' traps. We must firmly improve the procedures having to do with the multifaceted cooperative relations with foreign countries, which have long asked for such improvement.

One thing that needs to be repeated and that foreign countries, particularly our neighboring countries, used to mention to us is the fact that it took them a few decades to become an "NIC" country and that, in their opinion, because we have richer resources and potential than theirs in the beginning, it may take less time for us to become an "NIC" country. I think that here we have many things we need to study and, with total determination and devotion, to find the factors and secrets in connection with this meaningful observation, which I just briefly mention due to the length of this article.

In my opinion, the center of the issue is technology. This, of course, is not anything new because this is



something we have usually talked about; however, to talk about it is something, and to do and to try to do it successfully, effectively, and with good results is something we really need. The era of today is that of an outbreak of science and technology. Sometimes a technology is very precious and sophisticated and yet does not require too much capital and manpower, for it requires intelligence, brain power, creativity, and renovation. This is where the potential ability of the Vietnamese comes in. I think that the Vietnamese national community in general and each and every Vietnamese are to a certain extent rich in terms of this extremely precious wealth. So why don't we exploit it? This is a big question that I raise to all of us.

The outstandingly talented people in the world used to say that genius is only long perseverance. All of us, no matter what work we do and what occupation we have, particularly those whose activities have to do with industrialization and modernization, should day and night ponder over the things mentioned above. The Vietnamese people is a humble one, for we never think highly of ourselves, nor consider ourselves better than others. At the same time, we have a sense of self-respect and pride that does not allow us to be excessively inferior to others; and in order to enrich the seemingly-innate assets being our intelligence and creativity, we must learn more from other people and act as a small student in search of what is best everywhere in the world that we need. To say so is to return to the utmost importance of education, which I have just presented in an article on the occasion of the celebration of Uncle Ho's 105th birthday.

Let me repeat a phrase that we usually find in the recent official documents: to achieve industrialization and modernization, and to move toward people being rich, the country being strong, and society being just and civilized. This phrase consists of a series of arguments that are closely related to one another, the center of which is to seize at any cost any favorable opportunities and to push back at any cost all dangers, any further economic lagging behind, any deviation from socialism, corruption, smuggling, and peaceful manifestations.

Naturally, the organs in the political system, from top to bottom, have their own duty and responsibility in the above-mentioned links; and to do all this is to contribute to creating a clean and wholesome social environment, a wholesome way of living, and wholesome people-to-people relationships. Such a society demands that we fight fiercely and resist at any cost the social ills that all of us are angry about. All localities have recently intentionally done these things, and the more they did them, the more they realized the abilities and potential in the various strata of the population.

Nowadays, we have a new support from the reform of the state administrative machinery. In my opinion, this is a solution that can be effective and can bring about the very important results that we expect. Here the most decisively significant link is man adapting himself to his position in the administrative machinery, knowing how to do his work and to do it well, and enjoying the masses' support and assistance — all this reflects in everyday life the argument, namely, the party's intention, the people's will, and the country's law are one.

As we compare this demand of current-events urgency with the real situation in the country as a whole and in individual provinces, sectors, units, and so on, we find that the gap is quite obvious. We must admit that our country has undergone changes, in which there were very important achievements that have brought encouragement and confidence to the people; at the same time, we must see very clearly the shortcomings and failures that have led to consequences more or less harmful for the development of the situation and for the life and confidence of the people, where lies the above-mentioned gap.

We must always remember that the Vietnamese people, from time immemorial, are traditionally concerned about the destiny of the country and, if need be, do not spare any efforts in doing things for the country, for the people. This is the thing that reflects in the most evident manner the patriotic spirit of our people and the very precious political awareness of the Vietnamese community toward the fatherland and nation.

I need to further emphasize that in this regard, the Vietnamese people are a progressive and increasingly progressive people in that our citizens in general keenly observe the situation of their country being linked to the situation in the region and in the world, and therefrom set forth higher and higher demands. I used to say in many of my previous articles that our people constantly set forth demands and that, because of their keen political awareness in regard to the leadership organs, their demands sometimes are harsh. However, demands are reasonable ones as they know that they demand what is necessary and possible, never what is too far-reaching.

To be at the proper level thus is to satisfy the legitimate and at-the-right-level demands of the masses, the people, and the country. The situation in our country, like the situation in the region and in the world, always tends to move forward; therefore, the level of the people's demands also changes in that direction. This view on the proper level is not anything that is fixed but constantly changes in a forward direction. And it is reasonable that way, for if the masses are responsive



toward this phenomenon, the leadership organs must be responsive even sooner, farther, and more profoundly, and this responsiveness demands that growth be at the proper level. In short, from the highest leadership organs to the basic level, everybody must grow; the nation as a whole must grow, and ceaselessly grow in all aspects.

### III.

At present, we are facing a common demand of the greatest current-events urgency, namely, the organs that assume leadership over the national affairs must show **the proper level**. This common demand is that of the people, first of all the working people, and of the revolution; at the same time, the authoritative organs of the party, administration, people, army, and so on do have this demand. Thus this common demand reflects the organic link among the leadership organs, the managerial organs, and the masses.

This growth must be an well-organized and -led process and follow a well-targeted program of action; this growth cannot be anything other than a formation, a training, a forward move. We again see the precious effects of education, the education being given the young generation in schools, and the endless learning on the part of all strata of the population and all age groups for the purpose of raising their general, specialized, and occupational knowledge. To put it more broadly, this knowledge includes the natural and social sciences, the limitless fields.

A sentence uttered by Lenin that we should understand by its broad meaning referred to the mass organizations, the work places ranging from ricefields to work sites and enterprises, and the population collectives such as hamlets, neighborhoods, and so on all being schools and where qualities, intelligence, talent, behavior, and work methods would be formed. Here everybody, from intellectuals to individuals, can grow quickly and assert this growth through actual training at his work place and in the environment that helps to develop qualities, intelligence, and collective talent. This is the best place for large and small collectives of working people to ceaselessly train themselves in Uncle Ho's teaching on maintaining thrift, honesty, fairness, and impartiality.

Keeping in mind the above-mentioned points, let us look into our revolution as a whole in the present situation. We used to say revolution is renovation, which here means growing up to the proper level, as we said above. Only by so doing can we make good preparations for the steps in the direction of socialism toward new horizons, a new development of the socialist direction. This is a process of growth of the revolution, both in reality and in theory.

We must always remember that if there is no revolutionary theory, there will not be revolutionary reality, and that renovation is a process in which reality and theory, theory and reality, intermingle and move forward together.

The direction set for the struggle for the proper level as I presented earlier reminds me the need to reiterate here the mechanism of the party assuming leadership, the state being manager, and the people being owners. Everybody can easily see that this mechanism is a lever that serves as a moving force for our political system as a whole to try to achieve the proper level. This mechanism consists of three components that are closely related to one another; and, in our activities, we must strive to closely coordinate them for the purpose of moving them in the same direction. Naturally, in their working, some components may go far ahead and move quickly, and this is the opportunity for other components to do their very best to move at the same pace.

The above-mentioned points require that our party pay special attention to two things: *One*, it must use every possible means to raise the qualities, capacity, and abilities of its cadres and members. The party's leadership effectiveness to an important extent depends on this point. *Two*, we must realize that the age of party members is too old; this is a worrisome phenomenon and, if it is allowed to continue for a while, will become a real danger, which the party as a whole, particularly its leaders, must pay proper attention to.

As to the management by the state, I pay special attention to its weak point. It is the fact that the efficiency and effectiveness of the state machinery are not good yet, sometimes quite bad, and that the reason is that those who hold positions of authority are not yet trained, selected, supervised, and dealt with in a strict and tough manner. This means that the authoritative organs are required to take care of this weakness. Here I again mention the need for doing very well in the effort to reform the state administrative system, a very fashionable thing to do at this time.

As to the people's right of ownership, we have talked a lot but have done very little. The leadership of the party and the management of the state are aimed at achieving the people's right of ownership. Right now, we must do everything possible to carry out the position — the people know, the people discuss, the people do, the people control — and, first of all, fully execute the rights of citizens as they are stated in the Constitution, with proper attention being paid to the welfare and intellectual capacity of the people.

This article is aimed at marking the 50th anniversary of the great August Revolution and the birth of the new



Vietnam. As we talk about this revolution, we must remember many other anniversaries this year that have their own importance. This is a rare opportunity for us to review the old, to know the new, and to draw from past historical events the lessons and experiences that may have realistic effects on today and tomorrow, for the purpose of overcoming all difficulties and obstacles and striving to carry out at any cost the momentous tasks that we are including in the agenda of our party, state, and people at this point in time.

#### **Achievements in Developing New Party Members**

952E0096A *Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 7 Jul 95 p 2*

[Article by Le Thanh Minh]

[FBIS Translated Text] Welcome Signs

To date, after six months of implementing the directive of the Municipal CPV Committee on "The Campaign to Develop New Party Members To Commemorate the 65th Anniversary of the Founding of the Party," which got under way on 3 February 1995 and which will conclude at the start of the the Sixth Municipal Party Organization Congress, 18 ward and district party organizations and 38 municipal and central party organizations above the primary level have recruited 1,646 people, which is equal to 87.29 percent of all new party members recruited in 1994. This figure is much higher as compared with the same time in previous years: During the first 6 months of 1992, only 434 new members were recruited. In 1993, 702 were recruited. During the first 6 months of 1994, although there was a change for the better (991 people were recruited), that was 725 fewer people than in 1995.

Seven ward and district party organizations and 19 other higher-echelon party organizations recruited more new party members during the first 6 months of the year than in all of 1994. These include the Precinct 1 and Go Vap Ward party organizations, the Municipal Posts and Telegraph Party Organization, the Agricultural Service Party Organization, and the party organizations at Construction and Water Conservancy General Corporation 4 and at the Marine Products Export General Corporation (Seaprodex).

As for party bases that recruited new members during the first 6 months of the year, 33.2 percent of all party bases of the municipal party organization recruited new members, which was approximately equal to the percent for all of 1994 (35.36 percent) and which was much higher as compared with the same period for 1993 (17.71 percent) and 1994 (19.71 percent).

As for the make up and quality of the new party members, encouraging progress has been made: 29.09 percent are women as compared with 25.7 percent in 1993 and 27.6 percent in 1994. In Tan Binh Ward, Precinct 11, and Hoc Mon District, the percentage of new female party members ranged from 35.4 to 38.8 percent, and for the party organizations at the Ministry of Light Industry and the Education and Training Service, the percentages were 45 percent and 67.64 percent respectively.

A total of 33.5 percent of the new party members have college standards, which is an increase as compared with 1993 (25.57 percent) and 1994 (29.19 percent). Of the 549 new party members who graduated from college (four have M.A. degrees), 149 are doctors and instructional cadres—two targets that in previous years received little attention for recruitment into the party. Half of these were recruited in the wards and districts. Those that recruited many party members with college standards included the party organizations at the Ministry of Education and Training (96.29 percent), the Marine Production Export General Corporation (95 percent), the Education and Training Service (82.35 percent), the Ministry of Public Health (75 percent), and the Ministry of Commerce (68 percent).

Although party development work among workers directly engaged in production did not reach the 1994 percentage (24.5 percent), a number of party organizations in economic and technical sectors such as the industrial, agricultural, communications, and public works services, the Ministry of Energy, and the Ministry of Light Industry gave much attention to this and recruited more new party members than in the past, with the percentages ranging from 50 to 83 percent as compared with the total number of new party members.

During this six-month period, 22 ethnic Chinese were recruited into the party, which exceeds the number recruited during each of the previous two years (in each of those years, 19 were recruited).

Striving to develop the party in the population areas is a major problem in working to improve the party member compensation of the municipal party organization. This has been a problem for many years, but it has been difficult to solve. During their visits to the bases to listen to the people's views on the implementation of the resolution of the Third Plenum of the CPV Central Committee, Adviser Nguyen Van Linh and Municipal CPV Committee Secretary Vo Tran Chi have frequently reminded the party committed echelons that they must give attention to training and recruiting a number of outstanding people, including ordinary laborers, living in the communities. They have said that only by



developing party members like this will the party be able to penetrate deeply into the masses. A number of subward and village party organizations have made an effort, but they have succeeded in recruiting only 15 new members a year, a common figure for the entire municipal party organization.

The Municipal CPV Committee's directive on developing new party members has changed the views of many ward, district, subward, and village party committees concerning this problem. Party members have gone deeply into discovering and training outstanding people, core cadres in the mass organization and front executive committees, people who participate in the activities of the ward management committees, neighborhood cells, hamlet people's cells, and so on. As a result, during the first six months of 1995, they recruited 57 new party members in these spheres. In this, the subwards developed 27 people who were neighborhood and security cell cadres. The districts recruited 30 people who were participating in hamlet people's cells or who were members of the executive committees of village mass organizations. The subwards of Tan Binh Ward recruited 7 new members, the villages subordinate to Cu Chi District recruited 11, and Binh Chanh District recruited 12 people in these spheres. It can be said that the recruitment of the above targets by the subward and village party organizations is an initial success that will contribute to enabling the party organizations to stick close to the laboring masses in the city.

#### **Problems That Must Continue To Receive Attention**

The task of "promoting party development in order to increase the number of party members and improve their quality" has been carried on relatively well, as can be seen from analyzing the results achieved during the past 6 months. As for quality, almost all of the new party members meet the requirements concerning political standards, moral quality, educational standards, and motive for joining the party. Many people have played their role well, served as activists in various activities, actively carried out the tasks assigned, borne the difficulties and learned, striven to advance, and gained the confidence of party members and the masses. But little has been achieved in solving the two problems of "reducing the age of the ranks and ensuring continuity" and "striving to increase the number of party organizations that have recruited party members to more than 50 percent by the end of 1995."

Reducing the age of the party ranks by increasing the number of new party members who are below the age of 30 is a difficult problem. The number recruited has not satisfied the requirement. While figures for the other elements (women, education, ethnic Chinese, and so

on) have improved each year, the number of new party members below age 30 has declined each year. In 1991, the figure was 46.87 percent as compared with the total number of new party members. In 1992, the figure was 41.88 percent; in 1993, it was 39.66 percent; in 1994, it was 33.3 percent; and for the first 6 months of 1995, the figure was only 27.5 percent.

There are many reasons for this. One of the important reasons has to do with ideological understanding. The ward and district party committees and the equivalent-level party committee echelons have not analyzed the new party member situation carefully. If they did, they would see that the number of potential party members participating in youth union activities has been declining every year. As a result, the average age of the party members in the party organizations has been increasing. In 1988, the average age of party members was 38.1 years. If party development continues in the same direction and at the same rate as today, by 1998, the average age of party members in the municipal party organization will be 48.2 years, a 10-year increase in age in just 10 years. Clearly, this will pose a great threat to the Ho Chi Minh City Party Organization if the various-echelon party committee echelons fail to pay particular attention to this problem and fail to implement concrete guidance measures for the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Youth Union Central Committee so that this problem can be basically solved.

The understanding of the party committee echelons and party members must be renovated. They must see that in the present situation, one of the many tasks that must be carried out in order to contribute to industrializing and modernizing the country is to ensure that the party organizations soon recruit progressive youths who are qualified to join the party. In addition to such targets as young workers, employees, engineers, doctors, and teachers at enterprises, hospitals, schools, and agencies, we must also recruit good and excellent students who are cadres at school youth unions, who are models, and who are devoted to and actively participate in organizing and leading the youth union and school association activities at colleges, vocational middle schools, and vocational schools. (Recently, three university students majoring in physics and the Russian language were recruited.) As for the armed forces, after 1 year in the military, if there have been positive phenomena in studying, training, and combat, people can be marked for requirement into the party. After a soldier has completed his military obligation, if he has adequate qualifications, the primary-level party committee echelon in the military unit should recommend him for requirement into the party before he returns to his locality. This will increase the strength of the party organizations in the subwards and villages.



As mentioned above, a low percentage of the party bases have recruited new party members. Although progress has been made during the past six months and it may be possible to reach 40-50 percent by the end of 1995, that means that only half of the party bases of the municipal party organization are carrying on party development. This is a major shortcoming of the primary-level party organizations and party chapters. The party organizations at the Housing and Land Service, Construction Service, Saigon Construction General Corporation, and Chien Thang Marine Products Corporation have not recruited even one new party member. As for the party organization at the Building Materials Federation, it has not recruited any new party members since the beginning of 1994.

Various-echelon party congresses will be held during the final months of the year, and this should stimulate the masses near the party to seek to understand more about the party and strive to become party targets. On the other hand, the party targets of the ward, district, and higher-echelon party organizations currently total approximately 5,000 people. Almost all of these attended party target training classes at the end of 1994 and the beginning of 1995. These are trustworthy "reserve forces" that have been selected from labor emulation movements and who have produced, fought, and trained in the city's various spheres of operations for several years now.

#### **Article Criticizes Western Human Rights Concept**

953E0018D Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN  
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[Article by Nguyen Linh, professor of economics at the Quang Nam-Danang Provincial Cadre Training School]

[FBIS Translated Text] Recently, a number of "citizens" have, in their "suggestions," mentioned various problems in Vietnamese society, including the human rights issue. In this article, I want to discuss the issue of human rights and respond to some of their "suggestions."

First of all, it must be affirmed that maintaining peace and order and ensuring justice and human rights is the desire of all people, particularly at a time when the world is undergoing great changes and is full of uncertainty. This is the legitimate hope of all peoples in every age. The life and development of each nation is always tied to the common fate of mankind and of other nations on the earth. Because of this, human rights issues must be dealt with everywhere, and Vietnam is no exception.

People with wholesome views understand that human rights and people's right to maintain their standard of living and grow are closely tied to the right to live and

grow of the community to which they belong. Thus, no one can roughly impose human rights standards without consideration for the actual conditions of a country and people. Vietnamese reality has shown the truth of the following: Only if a country is independent can the people there escape slavery and live as human beings. Human rights must be concretized in the rights of citizens in each country. International laws must be applied in accord with the specific historical conditions of each country.

Prior to the human rights conference in Vienna, human rights conferences were held in Africa, America, and Asia, and the "Tunisia Declaration," the "St. George Declaration," and the "Bangkok Declaration" were issued. All of these declarations emphasized the principles of respecting national sovereignty and territorial integrity and not interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. This shows that countries and peoples in the different regions of the world are very vigilant in satisfying their burning desires.

Recently, Lee Kwang Dieu, a senior minister in Singapore, said that human rights standards will become more universal. But these will not be Western standards, because the West is just a small part of the world. If everyone had a ballot, Westerners would have very few votes. People mistakenly think that human rights are protected in the West and view the West as a good example for other countries. They should wake up and see the real face of human rights there. It's not surprising that a number of Asian countries recently declined to accept Western aid, because as a condition for giving that aid, a number of countries want to impose their own human rights conditions.

There was no reaction when Mr. Christopher, the American Secretary of State, said: "People must live, survive, and practice human rights." But he went on to say that "the world community has a responsibility to protect human rights in every country in the world," and that generated great debate. That's because there has never been a force, including a "world community," capable of protecting "human rights in every country in the world." There is nothing to guarantee that the hopes, dreams, and aspirations of the peoples of all countries are all the same. Rather, they depend on and are even limited by the economic, social, and historical conditions of each country and people. This is an irrefutable truth of world history.

People in each country have their own culture, history, language, and so on, and so they will have different views on human rights, and their lives will be quite different. This is the substance behind the survival of East Asian and Western civilization through the



centuries. Thus, many people agree that "human rights cannot be imposed based on a particular country's right to survive and develop."

Regardless of the society they live in, all people want peace, stability, and growth. Thus, the freedoms of one person cannot violate the freedoms of others in the community. Everyone must conduct himself in accord with the laws, and the minimum rights of all citizens must be guaranteed. Human rights are not synonymous with selfishness and extremism, placing personal interests about everything else, violating the freedoms of others, or placing the individual in opposition to the collective in line with the sick argument that "real human freedom can be found only in isolation."

To ensure that countries have greater sympathy for national differences, the target of human rights researchers and international leaders is to discover and propagandize common standards instead of looking for ways to impose a particular "human rights model" on every country. There will always be differences of opinion on human rights. Popularizing human rights in a particular country must be done in a selective manner based on the conditions in that country.

Here, the differences between the Third World countries and Western countries must be clearly recognized. The Vietnamese people and peoples in many other countries in the world refuse to accept pornography. But in a number of countries, this is regarded as something that is normal and acceptable. And they believe that homosexual love is a personal choice. Conversely, when those who buy and sell women and children or those who pretend to be religious in order to engage in illegal activities are punished, this cannot be called a violation of human rights.

There are human rights differences even among the Western countries. In the United States and England, suspects are tried before a jury. But in France, the decision is made by judges. From this, can it be concluded that there are controls on human rights in France? Even in the United States, not every state has the same viewpoint on capital punishment, the right to attend school, or even the issue of abortion.

Thus, views on human rights must always be balanced with the different interests of each country. The most realistic approach to the human rights issue is to strive to solidify a common foundation on which all countries can agree. The issue should be approached this way so that everyone can see that there cannot be a "rigid" set of standards concerning freedom, democracy, and human rights for all countries and peoples in the world. The "thoughts" of a number of people about the human

rights issue, thoughts that they have mentioned in their "works" at a number of clubs, are not new discoveries.

Those who praise democracy and human rights in the West should stop and think about the following:

The United States proclaimed its independence in 1776, but women were not given the right to vote until 1920. And it was not until 1965 that blacks were allowed to vote. And recently, the American government admitted that "in the United States, there are 7 million homeless people. Of these, 2-3 million are drifters. Approximately 22.7 percent of the children live in poverty." [Footnote 1] [NHAN DAN, 1 March 1995] Personal safety and racial discrimination are still very serious problems in the United States. The United States leads the world in the number of people killed or injured by guns. Perhaps these problems are related to human rights.

In England, the Magna Carta of 1215 led to the establishment of parliament. But it was not until 1928 (713 years after the Magna Carta) that women were given the right to vote.

There is also the issue of the United States unilaterally sending troops to Somalia. Were they sent to help save the people of Somalia? Or are they using the mask of "human rights" to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, trample on the sovereignty of others, and impose themselves on poor and small countries? Why can't learned people see these things?

Here, I would like to mention once again the belated regrets expressed by a number of people. Even though these have been very heartfelt, they have occasionally failed to fully understand "freedom, democracy, and human rights" and have brought disaster on their country and other people. The Russian poet E. Yevtushenko clearly revealed the things that have happened in intellectual circles, of which he is a part: Perhaps we have idealized freedom because we don't really know what freedom is. For example, we say that freedom of speech is the key to prosperity. But things have not turned out that way. You can't eat or wear freedom of speech or use freedom of speech to warm the house when the weather freezes. Because we have idealized freedom, we think that there is only a bright side to freedom.

Finally, I want to repeat the words of the press office for the Chinese Department of State Affairs: Because of different historical conditions, social systems, cultures, and economic development, countries have different ideas concerning human rights and policies to protect human rights. If the human rights issue is used as a political objective in an attempt to change the political



and social system of another country, that will only hinder protecting human rights in the world.



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